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Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Baroda

Administration Report

1914-1915.



Printed by the Scottish Mission Industries Company, Limited (T. Dolson, Manager),
at the Orphanage Press, East Street, Poona, and Published, by authority of the Baroda Government,
by V. P. Madhava Rao, Dewan, Baroda.

1916.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY,
Baroda, 6th May 1916.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baroda State for the official year ending 31st July 1915

The year was fairly prosperous and the financial position of the State was sound.

The results of the year's working have been detailed in the Report. The Report mainly follows the arrangement of chapters adopted last year with one exception. A separate chapter on Local Self Government, giving a connected account from the commencement, has been added.

With increased opportunities and deeper study of the interesting features of the Baroda Administration, and also in view of the general interest that has been roused in British India, I have made a few observations on what Baroda has done in Local Self Government and also on the industrial possibilities of the State.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness's most obedient servant,

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

A.—The State of Baroda.

Territorial Divisions.

1. The State of Baroda comprises an area of 8,182 square miles. It is divided into four distinct blocks cut off from each other by intervening British territory. The southern district of Naosari lies near the mouth of the Tapti river and is interlaced with British territory. To the north of the Narbada river is the central district of Baroda in which the Capital City is situated. Further up and to the north of Ahmedabad lies the district of Kadi with its historical towns of Pattan and Sidhpur and numerous archæological remains. Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated and separated from each other, which comprise the district of Amreli.

Area and population.

2. The area and the population of the four districts show considerable variation and are shown in the table below. The figures given are those of the Census of 1911.

Districts.	Area in square miles	Population.	Number of towns.	Number of villages.
Baroda	1,898	6,86,900	16	921
Kadi	3,023	8,32,162	14	1,076
Naosari	1,914	3,35,467	6	762
Amreli	1,347	1,78,269	6	296
Total ...	8,182	20,32,798	42	3,054

Religious denominations.

3. Out of a total population of two millions and over, more than four-fifths, or 16,96,146, were Hindus. The Mahomedans numbered 1,60,137 or about one-thirteenth. Tribes of animistic faiths numbered 1,15,411. The Jains numbered 43,462, the Parsis numbered 7,955 and the Christians 7,293.

Municipalities. Vishisht Panchayets and Village Boards.

4. During the year under report there were ten Municipalities and twenty-nine Vishishta Panchayets which combine the functions of Village Boards with some of those of the Municipalities. The number of Village Boards was 2,287 against 2,241 for the last year.

Occupations of the people.

5. Occupationally, the population was classed in the Census of 1911 as under :—

1.	Exploitation of the surface of the earth	65·6 per cent.
2.	Industry	12·3 ,,
3.	Transport	·8 ,,
4.	Trade	6.4 ,,
5.	Public force	1·3 ,,
6.	Public Administration...	1·9 ,,
7.	Professions and liberal arts	3·7 ,,
8.	Persons living on ther income	·4 ,,
9.	Domestic service	·2 ,,
10.	Insufficiently described occupations	7·0 ,,
11.	Unproductive	·4 ,,

B.—The Central Administration.

(*a*) The Minister.

The Minister.

6. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., continued as Minister during the year. He was assisted in the work of Administration by the

Naeb Dewan and the Nyaya Mantri. The post of Naeb Dewan was filled by Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwad, Barrister-at-Law, and that of the Nyaya Mantri by Mr. G. B. Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B. Under the direction of the Huzur these three Officers conducted the administration during the year and divided the work of the various Departments among themselves.

(*b*) Council.

Transfer of the work of the Council.

7. The Huzur Kamdar or his Assistant used to work as Secretary to the Executive Council, and all the work was done in the Huzur Kamdar's Office. But during the year under report the Maharaja Saheb ordered that the Secretary to the Council should have a separate Office and that it should form part of the Dewan's Office. The work of the Council has accordingly been transferred to the Dewan's Office from 1st of April 1915. The Secretary to the Council was given a separate establishment. He now works directly under the control and supervision of the Dewan.

Composition.

8. This year the Dewan, the Naeb Dewan, the Legal Remembrancer and the Huzur Kamdar constituted the Executive Council, of which the Dewan is the President.

Work.

9. The Council disposed of much of the important work of the State as usual. It held 24 meetings. The total number of subjects considered was 784 against 631 in the preceding year. Of these 93 were submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb with the opinion of the Council, as they were beyond its powers. The Council disposed of 587 subjects leaving a balance of 104 against 69 of the preceding year. 56 matters were referred to the Council by the Huzur.

(c) Legislative Council.

Constitution.

10. This Council, called the "Dhara Sabha," is composed of 25 members, including the Dewan who is the President. The details of the membership are as follows:—

The President	-	-	-	1
Ex-Officio Members	-	-	-	3
Official nominated members			-	6
Non-official nominated	,,		-	5
Elected	,,		-	10
				25

The ten elected Members represent the Revenue Sub-Divisions of the State.

The Members are given the right of interpellation, moving resolutions and requesting permission for the introduction of Bills.

Work done.

11. During the year under report, the Legislative Council held one Session on the 28th January 1915. In the former Session the Council had granted permission to Mr. Vyankatrai—a former Member representing the Kadi District—to introduce a Bill for the Prevention of the sale of marriageable girls (कन्याविक्रय प्रतिबंधक निबंधनो मुसद्दो.) Mr. Vyankatrai had accordingly submitted a Draft of the Bill and it was ordered to be again placed before the Council for discussion with a view to arrive at a clear definition of "कन्या विक्रय."

The Bill was accordingly discussed and further consideration in connection therewith was deferred till a comprehensive,

workable and precise definition of "कन्या विक्रय" (what constitutes the sale of a marriageable girl) could be framed.

From amongst the six Bills for the introduction of which permission was sought by non-official elected members, one was withdrawn, and the rest were allowed to be introduced. It is interesting to note that one of these Bills was a new Draft for Infant Marriage Prevention Act wherein it was proposed to raise the marriageable age for boys to 18 years and to repeal the provisions relating to the granting of permission to perform infant marriages. The proposal of such a Bill by an elected Member is a significant testimony to the wide-spread and increasing interest shown in social progress among the masses.

(*d*) The Huzur Nyaya Sabha.

The Huzur Nyaya Sabha: Judicial and Criminal Appeals.

12. The Varisht Court is the highest Tribunal in the State, but the power of revising the decisions of that Court has been reserved to His Highness, who is advised in the exercise of this power by a Committee composed of not less than three members. The Legal Remembrancer, the Naeb Dewan, and a Judge of the Varishta Court not connected with the case under appeal, and the Huzur Kamdar are usually members of this Committee. They hold their Sessions four times in the year, and generally continue to work till all the cases ready for hearing are disposed of. They give a regular hearing to the parties concerned and tender advice to His Highness who passes the final decision. The following statement shows the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Sabha during the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 :—

Nature of cases.	Arrears of the last year		Filed in the current year.		Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
Appeals :—								
(*a*) Criminal ...	3	4	6	11	5	7	4	8
(*b*) Civil ...	12	18	21	6	15	17	18	7
Extraordinary applications :—								
(*a*) Civil ...	6	3	7	11	10	6	3	8
(*b*) Criminal ...	6	5	19	19	20	20	5	4
	27	30	53	47	50	50	30	27

Out of the 7 Civil appeals that remained pending at the end of the year, one was not ready for hearing owing to non-service of summons on respondents, 3 were pending hearing and 3 were awaiting decision.

Out of the 8 Criminal appeals that remained pending at the end of the year, 2 were not ready for hearing owing to non-service of summons on respondents, 4 were pending hearing and 2 were pending submission to His Highness.

Out of the 12 Extraordinary applications (8 Civil and 4 Criminal), 8 Civil and 3 Criminal applications were pending hearing as the pleaders applied for postponement and one was pending consideration.

(*e*) Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat.

Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat.
Departmental Appeals.

13. In certain specified cases appeals are allowed against the decisions of the Departmental Heads in administrative matters. These appeals are considered in a Bench which is known as the Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat, and composed of the Huzur Kamdar and another officer to be appointed by the Huzur. Definite rules have been framed for the due disposal of these appeals. There were 85 appeals

in arrears from the previous year and 155 were filed during the year. Of the total 240, 143 were disposed of by the Bench and 20 by the Huzur Kamdar under the rules and 77 were pending at the end of the year. Twelve cases were submitted to the Huzur with the opinion of the Bench all of which were confirmed. Similarly 30 references were also sent up to the Dewan who disposed of 16 of them during the year, leaving a balance of 14.

Appeals from the Subhas and Khangi Karbhari.

14. By Huzur Order No. 23, dated 22nd Jauary 1913, a second Bench was constituted to hear appeals from the decisions of the Subhas and the Khangi Karkhandars. The Bench consists of the Huzur Kamdar and the Head of the respective Department from which the appeal comes. It was given the power of finally disposing of the papers except where the members of the Bench differed, in which event a reference lay to the Huzur. Three such references arose in the year under review. During the year, of the total number of 259 appeals, 166 were disposed of by the Bench and 15 by the Huzur Kamdar, leaving a balance of 78. There were three cases which were referred to the Dewan Saheb. All of them were finally disposed of by him.

(*f*) The Huzur Kamdar.

Duties of the Huzur Kamdar.

15. Besides attending to the correspondence of His Highness and obtaining his orders regarding matters coming to him, the Huzur Kamdar has a share in certain special appellate powers. He is a member of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha and the Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat.

Huzur Kamdar.

16. During the year under report, Mr. W. B. Padgaokar worked as Acting Huzur Kamdar till 2nd June 1915 when he was relieved by Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta who continued to work as Huzur Kamdar till the close of the year.

Joint Huzur Kamdar.

17. Mr. W. B. Padgaokar continued to work as Joint Huzur Kamdar from 3rd June 1915 till the close of the year.

Asstt. Huzur Kamdar.

18. The post of the Assistant Huzur Kamdar was held by the undermentioned Officers for the period shown against their names :—

No.	Name.	Period. From	To.
1.	Capt. Shiv Raj Sigh ...	... 1-8-14	7-2-15
2.	Mr Satya Vrat Mukerjea	...24-2-15	1-4-15

Probationer.

19. During the year under report there were two probationers in this Office, Mr. Balaram Vinayak Desai, M.A., LL.B. and Mr. Vallabhdas Gokuldas Modi, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Desai was attached to this Office from 1st April 1915 to the close of the year. Mr. Modi acted as Shirestedar during the absence of the permanent Shirestedar, Mr. Pendse, at Ootacamund on duty with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Transfer of some of the old hands.

20. Changes in the clerical staff were made by the Huzur with the object of introducing fresh blood into the Office. Seven men were transferred including the Chitnis, and they were replaced by men selected from various Departments.

C.—Palace.

Trip to Europe.

21. At the beginning of the official year, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was, for the benefit of his health, sojourning in Europe in company with Her Highness the Maharani Saheb. Owing to the War in Europe, His Highness's subjects were rather anxious about the safety of their Ruler, and they were overjoyed at the receipt of the glad tidings that Their Highnesses had decided to return and were to land at Bombay on 4th December 1914.

The morning of the 5th December found every one, young or old, Officer or Citizen, astir early, eager with the expectation of setting their eyes again on their beloved Ruler and his august Consort. School boys and school girls lined the streets, their hands full of offerings for Their Highnesses. The news of the expected arrival had spread into the villages, and crowds of villagers in holiday attire began to pour into the City. Municipalities, local boards, public associations, societies, mahajans, private citizens vied with one another in decorations, and Shamianas were erected all along the route. The City was gay with bunting and flags.

The morning dawned crisp and clear. Every one who could get a seat in the Shamianas all along the route, was in his place long before the arrival of the Special from Bombay. Others lined the streets—eager, enthusiastic, orderly. A large number of officers and leading men gathered at the Railway Station to greet Their Highnesses. Punctually at 8-30 a.m., the Special conveying Their Highnesses and party steamed into the Station to the strains of the Baroda Anthem and the booming of guns.

Their Highnesses were received on alighting from the train by the Resident and the Minister. After the introduction of all present a procession was formed. In deference to the wishes of the people, Their Highnesses graciously consented to drive openly in the same carriage. Their Highnesses had never before driven together in procession through the streets. To many it was the sight of a life-time. The effect was magical. The enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. They cheered, they shouted, they showered flowers in their demonstrations of joy. Pan suparies, garlands, floral tributes were offered without number. The whole City was *en fête*. His Highness the Maharaja held a Darbar in the Laxmi Vilas Palace, and in a speech thanked his subjects for the universal rejoicings, and the British and French Governments for the care they took for his safe return.

Tour in the Kadi District.

22. After a long absence from the State, His Highness wished to observe the local conditions and hear in person the grievances, if any, of his people, and with this view he went on a tour of inspection in the Kadi District. The trip extended over a period of nearly twenty-three days from 3rd January to 26th January 1915. During the tour His Highness visited Kalol, Vijapur, Kadi, Mehsana and Pattan Talukas and some villages in the neighbourhood. Everywhere Pan suparies, Addresses and floral presentations were made by the local officers, municipalities, members of the Panchayats, and leading men and merchants.

His Highness paid special attention during this tour to finding out the actual condition of the primary schools in the several villages and taluka towns he visited. He visited the China Clay mines at Ransipur on the river Sabarmati in the Vijapur Taluka, and the Model Farm at Jagudan in the Mehsana Taluka. He visited the Taranga Hill, famous for its ancient Jain temples, outside the borders of the State.

On the 14th of January, the Makar Sankrant day, the Teel Gool Durbar was held at the Mehsana Palace, which was attended by all the local and District Officers and members of the Panchayat and others.

On the 16th January, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb performed the opening ceremony of an Agricultural Exhibition organised by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Suba of Kadi Division, with the object of bringing home to the minds of the cultivators the modern methods of cultivation and the advantages accruing from them.

During His Highness's stay at Mehsana, Mr. W. B. Padgaokar, the Huzur Kamdar, inspected the offices of the Taluka Vahiwatdar and the Kadi Prant Subha. Mr. S. V. Pendse of the Educational service inspected some of the schools in the District under instructions of His Highness.

On the 19th of January 1915 at 9 A.M., His Highness the Maharaja Saheb performed the opening ceremony of the Pattan Club named after the Palace Physician, Dr. Balabhai. A short but instructive speech suited to the occasion was delivered by His Highness.

The most memorable event was the opening of the Pattan Water Works, by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The Pattan population has been by this work provided with an ample supply of pure drinking water. To commemorate this event, a bust of the Maharaja prepared by Mr. Mhatre, the well known Artist of Bombay, was unveiled by Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Bart., of Ahmedabad, at 5 P.M. on the 19th January 1915. So keen was the appreciation of this boon of water-works that the women who were saved the fatigue and the trouble of going long distances for fetching water have actually composed a "garba" descanting upon the blessings of having water near their doors.

On the 20th January 1915, His Highness performed the opening ceremony of Sheth Kilachand Deochand Maternity Hospital, and held the usual Vasant Panchami Durbar in the historic town of Pattan. It was attended by the Dewan Saheb, some high officers from Baroda, Local and District Officers and leading citizens of Pattan.

Trip to Songadh.

23. In April Their Highnesses went to Songadh for tiger-shooting.

Trip to Ootacamund.

24. Their Highnesses spent the summer at Ootacamund. During their stay at Ooty His Highness and Her Highness the Maharani Saheb had the pleasure of exchanging visits with Their Excellencies Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, and Lady Pentland. Besides, His Highness met His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness the Raja of Cochin, the Raja of Kollengode, the Yuvraj of Mysore,

Nawab Sir Salar Jung, Her Highness the Maharani of Indore and the Thakore Saheb of Limdi. Many European and Indian gentlemen called on His Highness, the better-known amongst them being Col. and Mrs. Pinhey, Mrs. Annie Besant, the Dewan Peshkar of Cochin, Hon. Rodda of Dharwar and the Hon. R. B. B. N. Sarma, Advocate of Madras High Court.

Trip to Kollengode, Cochin and Travancore.

25. In compliance with the wishes and cordial invitations from the Raja of Kollengode and His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, Their Highnesses left for Kollengode on the 25th June 1915 and reached there on the 26th in the evening at about 4-45 P.M. Special arrangements befitting the occasion were made by the Raja. A special escort conveyed Their Highnesses in a procession through the town to the Palace. The people from the town and the surrounding country greeted Their Highnesses with every demonstration of joy. Their Highnesses took an opportunity to visit various places of interest and had the pleasure of presiding over the Prize Distribution Ceremony in the Raja's High School. A visit to the "Seeta Kunda Water-falls" and an "Elephant Shikar" in the Thekady Hills were other important events of Their Highness's visit to Kollengode. After a sojourn in Kollengode for ten days, Their Highnesses on their way to Travancore paid a flying visit to His Highness the Raja of Cochin and arrived at Travancore on the 9th July 1915. From 9th July to 15th July 1915 His Highness visited places of interest in the Travancore State, including Cape Comorin, and enjoyed the hospitality of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. The Museum, the Gardens, the Library, the School of Arts, Maharaja's College for boys and girls, the Training College, the Hospital and the Huzur Offices were some of the places visited by Their Highnesses in Trivandrum. The Indian Ladies' Club in Trivandrum presented an address to Her Highness the Maharani Saheb to which His Highness replied on

behalf of Her Highness. From Travancore Their Highnesses visited and spent a few days at Courtallum, famous for its water-falls. On their return they passed through Bangalore and visited Hampi and the ruins of Vijayanagar.

Notable events in the Palace.

26. The year was marked by the birth of a son to Maharaj-Kumar Shivaji Rao and a daughter to Maharaj-Kumar Jaisinh Rao in January and March 1915 respectively. They were named Shrimant Udayasinh and Shrimant Vatsala Raje.

Distinguished Visitors.

27. Among the distinguished personages who visited Baroda in the year under report were the following:—

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
His Highness the Nawab of Palanpore.

D.—Relations with the British Government.

Foreign relations.

28. The relations of the State with the British Government and with the neighbouring States continued to be satisfactory.

Co-operation in Police and Criminal matters.

29. Arrangements relating to the extradition of criminals and co-operation in Police matters with the neighbouring districts and States also continued to be satisfactory.

Postal facilities.

30. The usual facilities were accorded to the British Postal authorities in the matter of establishing post offices and letter boxes in the State. There were no cases of mail robbery within Baroda territory during the year under report. The total number of post offices and letter boxes at the end of the year under report was 955 (247,708) against 947 in the previous year.

Income-tax from Postal officials.

31. The Government of India having admitted the right of His Highness's Government to levy income-tax from officials of the British Postal Department employed at Post

offices situated in Baroda territory, arrangements were made during the year under report for its recovery from such employes.

Reciprocal arrangements.

32. During the year under report a reciprocal arrangement was arrived at :—

(*a*) with the Collector and Political Agent, Surat, abolishing the pass duty levied on the transit of forest produce;

(*b*) with the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat, for supplying certain records such as village maps, etc., for use for short periods to facilitate the disposal of boundary disputes between their districts and the Baroda State ;

(*c*) with the Indore Durbar, as a tentative measure for two years, regarding the free and direct service, between the Baroda Courts and those of the Indore Durbar, of processes of non-compulsory nature in Civil and Revenue cases and of summonses to witnesses in criminal cases ;

(*d*) with the Courts of the States under the Rewa Kantha Agency for direct transmission of non-compulsory processes and the execution of commissions issued by the criminal Courts.

Arrangement with Rajpipala State, for protection against fire.

33. To promote fire protection where the Baroda forests march with those of Rajpipla and Sagbara, an arrangement was arrived at with the Rajpipla State whereby the total width of the line of fire traces has been fixed at 100 feet and each State is to annually clear and burn half of it lying on its side of the fire line.

Reciprocity in the suppression of dacoities, etc.

34. At the request of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, His Highness's Government agreed to join "the convention for securing efficient co-operation among the States of Kathiawar in the suppression of dacoities and other serious crimes—1890," on terms of reciprocity.

35. The tentative arrangement come to in 1907—08 with respect to direct execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of British India on terms of reciprocity was, during the year under report, agreed to be continued until further orders.

Direct execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

36. Similarly the tentative arrangement for five years arrived at in 1908—09 about the periodical visit to the State Model Farm by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, was agreed to be continued for a further period of two years.

Arrangement *re:* visit to Model Farm by Deputy Director.

37. The reciprocal arrangement arrived at in 1908—09 between His Highness's Government and certain specified States and Talukas in Kathiawar and the Kathiawar Political Agency, about the free execution of commissions issued by the Judicial Courts for recording evidence of witnesses in civil cases, was extended during the year under report to the States of Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, and Jalia Dewani.

Free execution of Commissions in Civil Cases.

38. The reciprocal arrangement arrived at in 1912—13 between His Highness's Government and the Kathiawar Political Agency, under which Medical Assistance is to be rendered on either side in cases of accidents requiring immediate medical treatment on a requisition from the Police or the magisterial authorities, was extended to cases in which *post-mortem* examinations are to be held.

Reciprocity in Medical Assistance.

39. The thanks of His Highness's Government are due to :—

Thanks are due.

(A) The Government of India for their courtesy in

(*a*) allowing two officers of the State to be attached to the office of the Accountant

General, Bombay, for a period of four months to receive the same training as is given to probationers on the general list of the British Finance Department; and

(*b*) inviting the State Entomological assistant to attend the meeting of the Imperial and provincial Entomologist held at Pusa.

(B) The Government of Bengal for their kindness in allowing a State Medical Officer to receive the necessary training in chemical analysis at the Medical College, Calcutta, and to undergo a course of instruction in the application of Serological tests under the Imperial Serologist.

(C) To the Governments of India, Bombay, and Mysore for their courtesy in allowing our State Officers to visit the distilleries at Nowgong, Dabhoda, Godhra, Uran and Bangalore with a view to facilitate the construction by this State of a Central Distillery at Vyara with all modern appliances.

(D) To the Government of Mysore for their kindness in

(*a*) affording the requisite facilities to our Accountant General to study the system of finance and accounts obtaining in that State; and

(*b*) allowing our Directors of Commerce and Agriculture to attend the meetings of the Mysore Economic Conference and affording them facilities to study the problems of Economics and Co-operation.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

A.—The Army.

Strength of the Regular Force.

1. The actual strength of the Regular Force at the close of the year 1914-15, as compared with its fixed strength was as follows :—

Description of Force.	Fixed strength.			Actual strength.		
	Effectives.	Non-effectives	Total.	Effectives.	Non-effectives	Total.
Artillery.						
Light Field Battery.	93	67	160	65	42	107
Total ...	93	67	160	65	42	107
Cavalry.						
1st Cavalry ...	455	24	479	307	15	322
2nd Cavalry ...	455	24	479	350	15	365
3rd Cavalry ...	455	24	479	362	18	380
The Guards ...	135	10	145	131	9	140
Total ...	1,500	82	1,582	1,150	57	1,207
Infantry.						
1st Regiment ...	698	29	727	596	33	629
2nd Regiment ...	698	49	747	805	41	846
3rd Regiment ...	698	29	727	764	37	801
4th Regiment ...	516	27	543	Amalgamated with the rest.		
Okha Battalion ...	461	14	475	420	14	434
Total ...	3,071	148	3,219	2,585	125	2,710
The Band ...	111	6	117	63	6	69
The General and Staff Officers ...	6	2	8	3	0	6
Grand Total ...	4,781	305	5,086	3,866	230	4,096

Cost of maintenance.

2. The cost of maintaining the Regular Force during the year under report is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and Staff of Officers.	Medical establishment.	Veterinary establishment.	Total.
1914-15	29,959	6,29,420	4,35,375	26,481	28,129	14,389	5,217	11,68,970

Reasons for decrease in expenditure.

3. It will be seen from the above statement that the Regular Force cost the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, over eleven lacs and a half during the year, against Rs. 12,23,186, in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the following reasons:—

(1) Vacancies in the 1st Regiment of Infantry were more numerous.

There were no purchases

(*a*) of Uniforms
(*b*) of Arms
(*c*) of Band instruments
(*d*) of Remounts and bullocks.

Average annual cost per effective.

4. The average annual cost for each effective in the Artillery was Rs. 280, in the Cavalry Rs. 521, in the Infantry Rs. 161, and in the Band Rs. 384, or taking the whole force together the average cost per effective was Rs. 339, or about Rs. 28 a month.

Strength of the Irregulars.

5. The total fixed strength of the Irregular Force during the year under review was as follows:—

HORSE.

Shilledars.	Shibandi.	Pagonihaya.	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

FOOT.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1,139	667	1,806

Cost of the Irregulars.

6. The expenditure incurred on account of the Irregular Force together with other establishment charges came to Rs. 3,66,334, against Rs. 3,92,251 of the last year.

Reasons for decrease in cost.

7. The decrease is mainly due to the reduction of allowances under rules relating to succession, in the case of Sardars, Shilledars, and others. The average annual cost per head in the Irregular Force is Rs. 852.

Total cost of the Army.

8. Taking the Regular and Irregular Forces together, the total cost is as follows :—

Regular.	Irregular.	Pension and gratuity.	Total.
11,68,970	3,66,334	82,734	16,18,038

The sum of Rs. 4,11,557 paid on account of the annual Contingent Commutation money to the Government of India is also debited to this Department as usual. The grand total of the expenditure during the year was therefore Rs. 20,29,295, against Rs. 17,20,217 for last year.

Classification by caste, etc.

9. The effectives in the Regular Army (except the Okha Battalion) are classified by religion as follows:—

Force.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians	Total.	Average height.	Average chest measurement.
Artillery ...	47	18	...	65	5'-6"	34"
Cavalry ...	889	260	1	1,150	5'-6"	34·74"
Infantry ...	1,761	403	1	2,165	5'-5·4"	32·51"
Band ...	25	27	11	63	5'-4"	...
Total ...	2,722	708	13	3,443	5'-5·4"	33·75"

Crime and awards of punishments.

10. The following table shows the number of crimes committed and the number of punishments awarded in the Regular Forces of the Army (Okha Battalion excepted).

Forces.	Number of offences.	Punishments awarded by the O.C.	Punishments awarded by Squadron or Wing Commanders.	Punishments awarded by the Troop or Company Commanders	Remarks.
Artillery ...	18	18	...	...	
Cavalry ...	531	361	121	45	Four men were punished by the General.
Infantry ...	246	232	8	5	One man was punished by the General.
Total ...	795	611	129	50	

Castration of horses.

11. During the year under report 56 horses were castrated, against 128 in the previous year.

Precautions against malaria.

12. The usual precautions for the prevention of Malaria were taken.

Precautions against relapsing fever.

13. Precautions were also taken against relapsing fever amongst the Cavalry horses.

The Regimental fund.

14. The Library fund, Khairat fund, Rifle fund, and Sports and Entertainment fund have been amalgamated into one fund and is designated as "The Regimental Fund."

Change of designation.

15. The designation of the Cavalry regiments of the State Army was changed by Huzur Order from the 1st May 1915, the Mothi Khas Cavalry becoming the 1st Cavalry Regiment, the Chhoti Khas Lancers the 2nd Lancers, and the F.S.R. Cavalry the 3rd Cavalry Regiment.

Increase of pay in Huzrat Paga.

16. The pay of the men of the Huzrat Paga was increased from the 1st July 1915.

Revision of Army Discipline Act.

17. The Baroda Army Discipline Act was revised and brought into effect from 1st September 1914.

Director of Music.

18. Major R. Wood, Director of Music, proceeded on 12 months' leave to go to the front and Mr. M. Fredilis has been appointed as Acting Director of Music during his absence on War Service.

19. The improvement in the Cavalry and Infantry as regards smartness, efficiency and manœuvring has been very marked during the year. This is due not only to the greater interest many of the officers take in their work but to the men themselves who have cheerfully responded to the changed conditions.

Improvement in the Cavalry and Infantry.

20. General Birdwood continued to act as General Officer Commanding Baroda Army with the administrative powers of Senapati. Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker continued to act as Military Secretary.

Personell.

Major M. M. Hakim was relieved from the Brigade Major's work by Captain G. H. Powar.

Colonel F. Nissen was in command of the Cavalry and Artillery Brigade. Colonel O. D. Rigg, who commanded the Infantry Brigade, proceeded on leave to go to the front on the 17th September 1914, and Major J. Devine is acting for him. These Officers have also worked respectively as Quarter-Master General and Adjutant General.

B.—Legislation.

21. Mr. G. B. Ambegaokar continued in charge of the office of the Legal Remembrancer throughout the year under report and was assisted in the conduct of litigation both Civil and Criminal by 41 Government Pleaders.

Management of the Department.

22. During the year the Department published six Acts and 17 sets of Rules, while 9 sets of Rules were submitted for approval by other Departments.

Acts and Rules passed.

23. Of the Acts, two were original enactments, while the rest were amending measures. Both the original enactments were equally important:—

Acts.

(i) The Baroda Land Revenue Code came into operation from 1st April 1915. The provisions of the Land Revenue Law of the State were scattered in a number of rules and circulars and this gave rise to considerable uncertainty and caused great inconvenience. Codification of the law became necessary and it was undertaken.

The Baroda Land Revenue Code is both a consolidating and an amending measure. It is based on the Bombay Land Revenue Code and several sets of Rules obtaining in the State. It comprises in itself all the provisions of a substantive character clearly and definitely stated, relegating subsidiary questions to a separate set of rules to be framed under the Code. The fundamental principles of the Land Revenue Law have been laid down in definite terms. By leaving matters of detail to the Rules, sufficient scope has been left for variation in procedure to be introduced from time to time as occasion may arise. The Code expressly lays down that the Government reserves to itself the right of levying revenue on all lands, under whatever titles they may be held, whenever necessary to do so, to meet the exigencies of the State. Further, according to this Act, all sorts of Crown debts, taxes, cesses, etc., can be realised as if they were arrears of Land Revenue.

(ii) The Crown Grants Protection Act is enacted for the protection of Crown Grants and is based on the prevailing Rules and practices, Huzur Orders and the Gujarath Talukdari Bill. Most of the Sardars, Darakdars, Inamdars, Vatandars and others enjoying Crown Grants are

heavily in debt and their estates are encumbered. The Act provides not only for their relief from debt but also prevents them from encumbering the grants so as to affect the efficiency of the service required from them. It is provided that the Huzur may introduce the principle of primogeniture in succession under certain circumstances.

(iii) Among the amending Acts, the amendment to the Baroda Court Fees Act deserves special mention. Before the amendment, the Varisht Court held that the application to the Compensation Officer by the parties dissatisfied with his award asking him to forward the papers of their case to the District Court under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Rules, need bear only an eight annas Court Fee Stamp. This interpretation of the Court Fees Act naturally led to an influx of such applications on insufficient grounds, as they could be tendered so cheaply. A proper check on the litigants being thus removed they were tempted to claim any sum as compensation. This entailed an unnecessary loss in Court Fees to Government. The amendment introduced removes all ambiguity on the point, and explicitly requires the payment of the full Court Fees on the difference between the sum awarded by the Compensation Officer and the sum to which the plaintiff thinks he is entitled.

Rules.

24. Among the sets of Rules published by the Department, the Rules under the Baroda Land Revenue Code are the most important. These Rules embody the detailed measures necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

The remaining sets of Rules are amending measures which were deemed necessary in the light of fresh experience and do not require any separate mention.

25. The following tables give the figures which the Legal Remembrancer is required to furnish regarding the operation of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

(I).—Applications and Offences.

Year.	Applications for exemption.		Offences against the Act.			Remarks.
	No. filed.	No. rejected.	No. of cases.	Convictions.	Fines higher than Rs. 10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1913-14	257	54%	3259	81%	88%	Fines higher than Rs. 50=264 persons.
1914-15	168	44%	3834	90%	89%	Fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50=949.

(II).—Analysis of Percentage of Persons granted exemptions according to their castes for the year 1914-15.

Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniyas.	Kunbis.	Artisans, such as Goldsmiths, etc.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Miscellaneous.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7
11·1	11·1	9·7	15·3	13·8	6·9	8·3	11·1	12·5	

(III).—Analysis of percentage of Persons convicted according to their castes for the year 1914-15.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniyas.	Kunbis.	Artisans, such as Goldsmiths, etc.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis	Miscellaneous.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1913-14 ...	5·6	3·7	1·3	22	7	21	12	16 6	10·4	
1914-15 ...	4·7	3·1	1·8	18·8	7·5	15·8	15·4	19·4	13·1	

It is to be noted that though the number of applications for exemption seems to be steadily going down that of offences has gone up. The percentage of convictions is 90% as compared with 81% last year. Fines higher than Rs. 50 were inflicted upon 264 persons as against 45 last year. Most of the convictions have been amongst the lower and backward classes, while the percentage of convictions among the progressive castes is very low. The fines thus fall heavily upon these lower and backward classes who are both ignorant and poor. Some steps will have to be taken to improve the present state of things.

Transfer of Extradition branch.

26. During the year under report the Extradition branch was permanently transferred to the Legal Remembrancer per H. E. Office No. M/2122 dated 23rd December 1914.

Demands for extradition.

27. During the year His Highness' Government made Extradition demands in 134 cases as against 136 cases last year, and received similar demands in 106 cases from British India and Indian States as compared with 111 last year.

The following table gives the necessary information :

Extradition Cases.

Year.	Demands by Baroda.		Demands on Baroda.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1914-15	134	233	106	160	
1913-14	136	244	111	201	

Of these demands 4 were withdrawn by Baroda while out of the requisitions received 2 were withdrawn by the British authorities and 4 by the several Indian States.

Surrender of Persons.

28. 225 persons were surrendered to Baroda in 134 cases while 171 persons were surrendered by Baroda in 104 cases.

Disposal of Cases.

29. Out of 264 extradited persons (including those awaiting trial at the end of last year) 108 were convicted in 81 cases and 68 were acquitted in 33 cases, 23 were discharged in 10 cases and 29 persons in 9 cases were released owing to either non-appearance of the complainant or the consent of the parties, and 36 persons remained to be tried in 21 cases at the end of the year.

C.—Judicial.

(*a*)—Organisation.

Judges of the Varisht Court.

30. During most of the period under report, Mr. Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., continued as Chief Justice, and Messrs. Jumshetjee Dorabjee Khandalawala and Balkrishna Parasharam Karandikar, B.A., LL.B., as puisne Judges of the Varisht Court. In the absence of

Mr. Bhandarkar on leave from 8-3-1915 to 2-5-1915, Mr. Khandalawala acted as Chief Justice and Mr. P. B. Karandikar and Mr. Ramchandra Hari Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., as second and third Judges respectively. Mr. Gokhale was re-appointed an additional Judge for 6 months from 14th June 1915 owing to a congestion of work in the Varisht Court. The second Judge, Mr. Khandalawala, was on leave from 16-6-1915 to 10-7-1915 and from 14-7-1915 to 6-8-1915.

Administrative Work.

31. The administrative work of the Department was done as usual by the Chief Justice throughout the year.

No. of Courts.

32. The number of Courts was as follows :—

Varisht Court	1
District Judges Courts including the City District Court	5
Assistant Judges' Courts	4
Subordinate Judges' Courts	24
Ex-Officio Revenue Magistrates	97
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts	24
Village Munsiffs' Courts	6
Other Officers invested with Civil Powers	6
Courts of Village Panchayats exercising Civil and Criminal Powers	159

Out of 97 ex-Officio Revenue Magistrates 4 are District Magistrates, 26 exercise powers of the 2nd and 3rd Class in backward or isolated Talukas, and the rest, including all the Sub-divisional Magistrates, are almost exclusively restricted in the exercise of their powers to the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The practical working of the

separation of the Executive and Judicial functions was explained in the report of last year and there has been no change in the system during the year.

The Assistant Judge's Court which was created for the Baroda District in 1912—13 for a period of two years for the disposal of appellate work, was given additional establishment during the year and was empowered in addition to its duties to hear and dispose of Suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value and also Darkhasts and Miscellaneous Applications connected therewith. This was intended to give partial relief to the City Munsiff's Court. It had also to be given the assistance of an additional Munsiff for eight months to clear off arrears.

File and disposal of original Civil Cases.

33. The work turned out by the Civil Courts in their orignal Jurisdiction is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Suits filed.	Disposed of including the pending cases of the previous year.
1	2	3
1914-15 ...	18,211	18,105
1913-14 ...	19,123	19,079

There is a decrease in the file of Civil Suits during the year owing to the decrease in the file of small cause Suits. The disposal is also in proportion to the number of suits filed. The number of suits pending disposal at the end of the year was 3,288 as against 3,182 in the previous year. Of them 235 were of more than 1 year's standing as against 152 last year. This increase in number of long-standing cases is due to congestion of work in the Petlad Padra and Dabhoi Munsiff's Courts.

34. Classifying the suits which are divisible into Ordinary and Small Causes Suits according to subject matter, their percentages stand as follows :—

Classification of Suits and percentage.

Ordinary Suits.	Percentages.		Small Causes Suits.	Percentages.	
	1914-15	1913-14		1914-15	1913-14
1	2	3	1	2	3
Relating to money matters ...	70·8	68·6	Relating to contracts ...	96·3	97
Relating to immoveable property ...	24·1	26·1	Relating to damages ...	·5	1
Relating to other matters ...	5·1	5·3	Relating to the recovery of possession or the value of moveable property ...	3·2	2·9
	100	100		100	100

Disposal of Ordinary Suits.

35. The disposal of suits is shown below :—

Ordinary Suits.

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases.	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1914-15	7,637	20,79,839	7,430	190	2,250
1913-14	7,342	21,62,866	7,333	198	2,043

Duration of non-contested suits.

36. The average duration of non-contested ordinary suits was forty-eight days against forty-seven in the previous year.

Small Causes.

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in Rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested suits (days).	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1914-15	10,574	6,35,111	10,675	57	1,038
1913-14	11,781	5,66,129	11,746	56	1,139

Duration of non-contested suits.

The average duration of non-contested Small Cause suits was twenty days only as against twenty-four in the previous year.

Darkhasts.

File and disposal of Darkhasts.

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration (days).
1	2	3	4	5
1914-14	18,414	18,431	3,510	77
1913-14	16,953	18,007	3,527	112

Percentage of modes of disposal.

37. The following table will show percentages of the modes in which 18,431 Darkhasts were disposed of :—

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by Razinama, compromise, etc.	Actual execution.
1	2	3	4	5
1914-15	22·2	19·7	43·4	14·7
1913-14	19	24	37	20

Ways of execution of Darkhasts.

38. The various ways in which execution of Darkhasts was effected in cases wherein the aid of Courts was sought are shown below :—

Ways in which satisfaction was obtained.	Percentage of Darkhasts in ordinary Suit.		Percentage of Darkhasts in small cause Suits.	
	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14
Satisfaction obtained by actual payment of money ...	51·3	53·4	84	93·6
„ obtained by delivery of possession ...	19	18·2	4	·1
„ obtained by sale of immoveable property.	24·1	23·6	...	...
„ obtained by sale of immoveable property.	4	4·6	6·7	5·2
„ obtained by imprisonment of judgment-debtors	1	·6	2·8	·7
„ obtained by giving periodical instalments.	·6	·6	2·5	·4
	100	100	100	100

Civil Appeals.

39. CIVIL APPEALS.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in (days)	
					Contested Appeals.	Other Appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1914-15	1,640	4,89,383	1,609	1,164	2	100
1913-14	1,658	5,48,192	1,627	1,133	247	127

Result of Civil Appeals.

40. Result of Civil Appeals.

Year.	1st Appeals decided by Varisht Court. Percentage.			2nd Appeals decided by Varisht Court. Percentage.			Appeals decided by District Judges. Percentage.		
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1914-15	65	24	11	82	6	12	57	24	19
1913-14	76	7	17	76	12	12	57	23	20

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

41. At the beginning of the year there were 5 Village Munsiffs' Courts, *viz.*, at Sortavad, Cumbliwada, Petlad, Variao and Dhanpura. One new Village Munsiffs' Court was opened at Naosari. The following table will show the work turned out by these Courts:—

Year.	Number of suits filed including arrears.	Number of suits disposed of.	Arrears.	Average duration. (days)
1	2	3	4	5
1914-15	351	332	19	30
1913-14	260	240	20	29

The Conciliators.

Conciliators.

42. The system of conciliation was in force in 26 Talukas, including the Baroda City, as in the preceding year. The number of con-

ciliators was 210 as against 206 in the last year. The state of the file and its disposal was as under :—

Districts.	1914-15.			1913-14.		
	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.
Baroda	6,772	6,379	393	7,929	7,492	437
Kadi	5,102	4,975	127	5,526	5,402	124
Naosari	1,272	1,258	14	1,541	1,473	68
Amreli	510	484	26	1,124	977	147
Total ...	13,656	13,096	560	16,120	15,344	776

Decrease in Conciliatory Suits.

43. There is a noticeable decrease in suits before conciliators. It is due to the option, given recently in some Talukas, to the people of taking their suits either to the conciliator or to the Court.

Village Panchayats.

Village Panchayats.

44. In addition to the Village Munsiffs and the Conciliators, there were in all 159 Village Panchayats invested with judicial powers. Only forty-two Panchayats had work during the year. The following table will show the work turned out by them :—

Year.	Filed including arrears.	Disposed of.	In Plaintiff's favour.	In Defendant's favour.	Average duration (days).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1914-15	875	769	636	133	13
1913-14	730	668	558	110	12

Possessory Suits.

Possessory Suits.

45. The file and disposal of Possessory Suits was as under :—

Year.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration (days).
1	2	3	4	5
1914-15	576	493	83	48
1913-14	615	499	116	38

Criminal Cases.

File, disposal and average duration of criminal cases.

46. The following table will show the file, disposal and average duration of criminal cases :—

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration (days).	Average duration of Summary cases (days).
1	2	3	4	5
1915-15	16,598	15,867	6	4
1913-14	15,799	15,135	7	3

Increase number of offences filed.

47. There is an increase in the offences on the file. The disposal has been in proportion to the number filed. The increase occurred principally in the offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act (718.)

No. of cases tried by Sessions Judges.

48. The number of cases tried by the Courts of Sessions Judges was 180 against 301 last year.

No. of accused tried and No. of witnesses examined.

49. The number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of was 35,229 as against 33,667 in the previous year, showing an average of two accused persons to each case. The total number of witnesses examined in the year was 22,961 against 22,729 in the previous year.

Percentage of offences.

50. Percentage of different kinds of offences.

Year.	Against property.	Against persons.	Against public justice.	Against tranquility.	Against Marriage.	Fabricating false documents.	Against coinage.	Regarding public service.	Other offences.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1914-15 ...	24·4	26·4	·5	4·9	2·4	·5	·1	·7	40·1
1913-14 ...	25·7	28·4	·4	4·5	3	·2	·3	1	36·5

More than half the number of offences were against person and property during both the years.

Serious offences.

51. The more serious cases in the year under report are given in the following table:—

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1914-15	62	36	220	11	26	115	179	19
1913-14	61	37	188	11	27	163	229	28

Percentage of conviction.

52. Percentage of Convictions.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1914-15	57	43
1913-14	53	47

Punishments.

53. Punishments.

Year.	Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping.	Order to furnish security.	Whipping only.	Solitary confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1914-15	...	7,787	1,131	..	116	4	...
1913-14	11	6,565	1,247	1	128	5	...

Criminal Appeals.

54. Criminal Appeals.

Year.	File including old pending cases.	Disposed of	Percentage of Cases.		
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed or remanded for retrial
1	2	3	4	5	6
1914-15	596	537	57%	10%	33%
1913-14	559	508	61%	12%	27%

Inamdars' Work.

Inamdars' work.

55. The number of Inamdars invested with Criminal Powers was 10 during the year, as against 12 in the last year. Of these, 5 Inamdars only, *viz.*, the Thakores of Ghatu-Dhanpura and Miyagam and the Inamdars of Ena, Deva Talpad and Sultanpura, did any work. They had between them 22 cases which they tried and disposed of. The number of accused persons involved in these cases was 49. Out of these 11 were convicted and fined, 24 acquitted, and the rest were connected with cases which were compounded. Last year two Inamdars, *viz.*, the Thakore of Dhanpura and the Inamdar of Ena in the Palsava Taluka, tried and disposed of 5 cases involving 10 persons.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

56. The number of Pleaders and Mukhtyars practising in the several Courts of this State was 382, against 365 last year. 11 Sanads were granted during the year for a period of two years only, while 6 new Pleaders were permanently enrolled. 11 Pleaders died during the year. In the total number of lawyers and practitioners there were 4 Barristers-at-Law, 89 LL.Bs., 3 High Court Pleaders, 33 District Pleaders, and the remaining 242 had either passed the local Pleader's or the Mukhtyar's Examination.

Income and Expenditure.

Income and expenditure.

57. The total receipts of the Civil and Criminal Courts from Stamps, Court-fees, and other items during the last two years were as under :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
1914-15.	4,57,535	4,29,323
1913-14.	4,05,860	4,23,199

General.

58. In the Report for the year 1912-13 it was stated that "with a view to test if the intervention of conciliators was really appreciated, conciliation in one Taluka was made optional and the conciliator's certificate was dispensed with in that Taluka as a (necessary?) condition precedent to the institution of a suit. The experiment is full of potentialities and its results will be awaited with interest." P. 24.

As a result, there was a decrease of 1769 in the number of new suits filed in 1913-14. As a further test, however, the voluntary principle was extended to five more Talukas.

The year under Report 1914-15 is the third since this experiment began, and we find a further decrease of 2464 in the number of suits filed. The decrease has taken place in every District.

The experiment instead of being full of potentialities appears to be fraught with danger. The object of appointing conciliators is likely to be defeated. Looking to the figures for the previous years we find that the conciliators were doing good and useful work. The Report for 1907-08 mentions the appointment of conciliators as one of the reasons for the decrease in the suits filed during that year. The following table will show the growth of the system as well as the decline since the option was given to the parties in 1912-13:—

Year.	Places.	Number.
1905-06	11	136
1906-07	11	136
1907-08	11	117
1908-09	11	110
1909-10	22	211
1910-11	25	222
1911-12	26	236
1912-13	26	210
1913-14	26	206
1914-15	26	210

Year.	File.	Disposal.	Arrears.
1905-06	10,019	9,150	869
1906-07	8,419	6,942	1,477
1907-08	5,446	6,486	437
1908-09	5,340	5,444	333
1909-10	10,024	9,578	779
1910-11	11,222	10,526	696
1911-12	10,147	9,652	1,191
1912-13	17,303	17,113	1,381
1913-14	16,120	15,344	776
1914-15	13,656	13,096	560

The conciliators are in need of encouragement and support. They have also to be chosen with special care. The premature introduction of the voluntary principle is threatening to uproot one of the most interesting institutions in the State. When it has taken root after years of careful and sympathetic guidance, it will be time to test its strength and vitality by allowing option to the parties.

59. NOTEWORTHY FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

(1) The Thakors of Bhadarva, Sanor and Pethapur who are guaranteed Girasias of this State were given powers under the "Kabja Nibandh" to try through their representatives possessory suits concerning property in their respective Vantas situated in the Baroda Territory.

(2) Reciprocal arrangements were made :—

(*a*) With the Indore State, tentatively for a period of two years, for direct service of Civil processes and Summonses in Criminal cases without charge for process fee and postage.

(*b*) With the States of Rajpipla, and others under the Rewa Kantha Agency, for direct service of summonses and notices in Civil cases and of summonses alone in Criminal cases and for execution of commissions issued in Civil cases.

(*c*) With the States of Bhavanagar, Dhrangadhra and Jalia, for execution of commissions issued in Civil cases.

(*d*) With the Government of India for continuing the practice of executing decrees passed by Courts of this State, in British India and vice versa, until further orders.

(3) Fines recovered for offences under the Sudhrai Act, were ordered to be paid to the respective Panchayats or Sudhrais.

D.—Police.

(*a*) Organization and Sanctioned Strength.

Personnel.

60. Mr. G. H. White acted as Police Commissioner from the beginning of the year, till the 2nd of November 1914, on which date Mr. Macrae took over charge on return from leave. During the remainder of the year the charge of the Department remained with him.

Sanctioned Strength.

61. The sanctioned strength of the Force, excluding non-effectives but including the Criminal Investigation Department and authorised vacancies, was 1,024 officers and 3,956 men as against 1,016 officers and 3,922 men in the previous year—an increase of 8 officers and 34 men, which will be explained later. The Force consisted of 199 mounted and 4,781 foot Police as against 199 mounted and 4,739 foot Police last year. There was no change in the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year.

Water-Police.

62. The Water-Police establishment in the Amreli District which has been in existence as a temporary force since 1908 was made permanent during the year, with a reduction of 2 officers and 7 men from the previous strength. For the Okhamandal Coast 3 officers and 14 men and for Kodinar 1 officer and 5 men are now maintained, making an increase of 4 officers and 19 men in the permanent strength during the year.

63. During the year the Railway Police establishment was still further increased by the addition of 4 officers and 15 men for the newly opened Patan-Wagdod and Petlad-Vaso Railway Lines.

Railway Police.

64. The distribution of the sanctioned strength, excluding the Criminal Investigation Department, the Finger Print Bureau, and authorised vacancies, is shown in the following table :—

Distribution of the sanctioned strength.

ots.	Strength.	Jail and Treasury Guards.	Palaces, Offices and other guards.	Tainat.	Writer Orderlies and Headquarter duties.	Reserve in the Head-quarters.	No. engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	Vacancies.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda ...	1,680*	88	304	92	109	19	1,030	38
Kadi ...	1,563	130	54	79	93	219	940	48
Naosari ...	685	76	25	48	61	44	360	71
Amreli ...	608*	4	8	40	53	59	409	35
Total ...	4,536	298	391	259	316	341	2,739	192

* *Note.*—53 places (3 Havaldars + 50 Sepoys) out of the Baroda Prant sanctioned strength were, during the year under report, transferred to the Amreli District for duty against dacoits. This figure is, therefore, calculated against the Amreli District.

The number of vacancies this year, is only 192 as against 400 last year—a reduction of 208, which is a very satisfactory feature. Last year the District vacancies were as follows:—

Baroda 144, Kadi 70, Naosari 168, Amreli 18, = 400.

The above decrease may be attributed to the following reasons :—

(1) The uniform increase in the pay of the Force sanctioned in the Re-Organization Scheme, the effect of which has only been fully felt during the year ;

(2) A more organized and sustained attempt to attract recruits, coupled with the grant of rewards to recruiters and more careful and personal attention given to this important matter by the Police Naib Subas ;

(2) The abolition of the system of taking security bonds from recruits, many of whom find it difficult to find local securities ;

(4) The dulness of trade owing to the war which resulted in the temporary closing down of cotton gins and such concerns, thereby over-crowding the labour market.

(5) Fewer resignations and desertions owing to improved conditions of service—resignations and desertions for the year under report being 358 as against 512 in the preceding year.

The number of vacancies is still large but it is hoped that during the ensuing year they can be reduced to a negligible quantity. It is too early yet to say whether the increase of pay granted in the Re-Organization Scheme has entirely solved our difficulties in this respect. The conditions during the year were favourable for recruitment in the Police. The Scheme has still to stand the test which adverse conditions, such as a boom in trade combined with bumper harvests, would entail.

Caste and creed.

65. The total Force during the year under report, consisted of 2,281 Hindoos, 2,047 Mahomedans and 16 of other religions,—the figures in the previous year being 2,132 Hindoos, 1,947

Mahomedans and 18 of other religions. 71·47 per cent. of the Force as against 68·70 per cent. for the previous year, belonged to warlike classes, *viz.* :—Mahomedans, Marathas, Rajputs, Kolis and Bhils, the increase being due to better enlistment.

Education.

66. As regards education, the percentage of men able to read and write was 50·63 as against 53·77 in the preceding year, a negligible difference. The percentage in Bombay for 1914 was 55.

Training.

67. The Head-Quarter Schools carried out their usual programme of instruction during the year. 2 officers passed the Fouzdar's Examination and 13 officers passed the Naib Fouzdar's Examination. We sent 2 officers to the Central Provinces Training School at Saugor. One of them was a Naib Fouzdar of the Force and the other a probationary Fouzdar appointed direct. We had also 4 officers under training at Nasik of whom 2 were Naib Fouzdars of the Force and 2 were probationary Fouzdars appointed direct. One of these two was an Asamdar of the Military Department. The question of a Central Police Training School for Baroda is still pending, but as a preliminary measure a central training class for Naib Fouzdars was opened on the 1st July 1915. It is working in a satisfactory manner.

Ambulance.

68. During the year under report, 6 persons passed the Ambulance Examination.

Drill, Discipline and Physical Training.

69. Drill was regularly attended to, in all Districts. Physical training was also given at District-Head Quarters. Selected officers and men were sent to the Infantry Regiments at Baroda and Dhari for a qualifying course as drill instructors. Orders were obtained placing these men under the direct control of the Military Department while so employed—a measure which, it is hoped, will increase the efficiency of the course they are undergoing. A deputation allowance

of a quarter of their pay was sanctioned to meet their extra expenses and as an encouragement to good work.

The Annual Athletic Sports were held in all districts, and rewards were given from the sanctioned allotment to prize winners.

Arms and Ammunition.

70. The work of re-armament was completed in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli Districts during the year, and these districts are for the present effectively armed. The Naosari muskets are being overhauled and replaced where necessary and this district will also be shortly completed.

Target Practice.

71. Ball practice was carried out in all District Head-Quarters and in Talukas as far as local circumstances permitted. Rs. 250/- were distributed in rewards at the time of annual competition and 17 badges were awarded to marksmen.

Uniforms.

72. There was no material change in Police Uniforms during the year.

Special case of misconduct.

73. One torture case came to light in the Savli Taluka of the Baroda District. The Police officers concerned were prosecuted but all were acquitted by the Court. They are now being dealt with departmentally. It will be noticed that this District was also responsible for a torture case last year. No other case of serious misconduct on the part of the police has come to notice during the year.

Punishments.

74. The total number of officers and men punished was 942 (54 judicially and 888 departmentally) this year as against 1,187 (185 judicially and 1,002 departmentally) officers and men in the last year. The percentage of those punished to the actual force is 20·77 as against 28·97 in the previous year. The decrease of 245 punishments (131 judicial and 114 departmental) is a satis-

factory feature and is due to closer attention to the revised rules on the subject and to a decrease in the number of prosecutions for absence and desertion. A general improvement is noticeable in the conduct of the Force.

Rewards.

75. 131 officers and men received money rewards during the year as against 101 officers and men in the previous year. 9 officers and men received special promotions for good work as against 323 for the previous year; but the figures for the previous year are not correct, as the District Returns have been found to include under this head all ordinary as well as special promotion. There was an increase in money rewards although the increase was small. It is difficult to get Police Naib Subas to realise the direct incentive which money rewards are to good work, especially in the subordinate, low-paid ranks, and the necessity of recommending such rewards on a liberal scale. Special promotion cannot always be given without interfering with others' interests. Good service marks are very well in their way, but their effect is cumulative and not immediate. Money rewards have an immediate effect, and are a strong incentive to others, especially in the lower grades where the pay is barely sufficient to meet necessities. The Police Naib Subas are learning the lesson of discrimination in punishments. It is hoped they will also soon master the other equally important lesson of liberally granting money rewards for good work.

Health.

76. The health of the force, with the usual exception of the Baroda and Naosari Districts, was good. In Baroda and Naosari the effects of malaria were greatly mitigated by the free distribution of quinine tabloids and the holding of regular "quinine parades" at all Police posts in unhealthy areas.

Police Buildings.

77. Progress under this head continues slow. No Police Buildings were completed during the year. Buildings for the Kadi District

Head-Quarters at Mehsana and the Police Lines at Damnagar, Kamrej, Gandevi and Sidhpur were still under construction at the end of the year. Petty repairs have been done where required.

Expenditure.

78. The sanctioned budget expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,86,887 as against 7,47,558 in the preceding year. This shows an increased expenditure of Rs. 39,328 due to the following reasons :—

(1) The increase in strength shown in para 61 ;

(2) The revision of grades in the force and grant of increased pay under the Re-organization Scheme ;

(3) The decrease in the number of vacancies due to improvement in recruiting ;

(4) The increase under "Travelling Allowance" paid to Fouzdars, Naib Fouzdars, and Jamadars in their own districts under the new rules ;

(5) Travelling Allowance and Bhatta paid to police parties sent on deputation to Amreli to deal with the outbreak of Dacoity there ; and

(6) Expenditure incurred in the entertainment of British Troops passing through Baroda on their way to the front—the expenditure being debited to the Police Department, which was responsible for the arrangements made.

The average cost per head in the force comes to Rs. 172-9-0 as against Rs. 162-6-6 in the preceding year. The reasons for the increase are stated above. The cost per head in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1914 was

Rs. 254-4-7, but it must be remembered that the Bombay figures include expenditure on a large European Staff.

Heads of Expenditure.

79. The following table shows the different heads of charges under which expenditure was incurred :—

Head of Charge.	Expenditure in the year 1914-15.	Expenditure in the year 1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pay and Allowances	6,77,723- 1- 6	6,51,480- 8- 0	26,242- 9- 6	
Dress, Arms and Accoutrements	42,941 1- 0	42,959-10- 2	.....	18- 9- 2
Dead Stock ...	1,188-14-11	2,044-14- 3	.....	855-15- 4
Contingent and Miscellaneous	62,692-13- 0	46,952 0- 7	15,740-12- 5	
Temporary Water Police ...	2,341- 2- 1	4,121-14- 6	.....	1,780-12- 5
Total Rs.	7.86,887- 0- 6	7,47,558-15- 6	41,983- 5-11	2,655- 4-11

Cognizable Offences.

80. Total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year was 3,478 cases (3,476 + 2 dormant file cases) as against 3,365 (3,364 + 1 dormant file case) in the previous year, an increase of 112 cases which falls principally under the head of offences against property.

Excluding dormant file cases, the following statement shows the fluctuation in reported crime, district by district, for the last five years :—

Year.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Naosari.	Amreli.	Total.
1910—11 ...	1,584	1,556	255	485	3,880
1911—12 ..	1,846	1,385	267	462	3,960
1912—13 ...	1,894	1,323	329	424	3,970
1913—14 ...	1,671	1,106	241	346	3,364
1914—15 ...	1,929	975	228	344	3,476

It will be seen from the above, that the increase in crime during the year is only in the Baroda District, which shows a considerable increase of 258 cases, mostly under the head of offences against property. Kadi shows a satisfactory decrease, while Naosari and Amreli remain nearly the same. It will also be noticed that with the exception of the year 1913-14, Baroda shows a steady increase of crime, while the other districts show an equally steady decrease. This increase in the Baroda District is undoubtedly due to an influx of undesirable characters from outside, combined with inadequate preventive action on the part of the local police. Especially is this the case during the year under report, as agricultural conditions were favourable throughout Gujarat and crime in the northern division of the Bombay Presidency showed a marked decrease. The drop in crime in the Kadi Districts, on the other hand, is undoubtedly due to the preventive measures which have been taken in that district during the last two years.

81. The following comparative table gives particulars of offences under all classes of crime, district by district, for the last two years :—

Classes of offences.

No.	OFFENCES.	Baroda.				Kadi.				Navsari.				Amreli.				Total.			
		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.	
		13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15
	I.—Against person.																				
1	Murder	16	23	...	...	23	17	...	...	1	4	...	...	6	6	...	...	46	50	...	..
2	Attempt at murder	4	5	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	7	10	...	2
3	Culpable homicide	7	7	...	...	13	4	...	...	8	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	29	14	...	...
4	Grievous hurt	64	46	6	2	64	66	4	6	18	14	7	10	16	21	1	3	162	147	13	21
5	Rape	3	2	...	...	2	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	8	10	3	1
6	Kidnapping and abduction ...	13	14	11	2	6	12	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	3	21	30	12	6
7	Drugging...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
8	Causing death, etc., by rash act.	1	3	...	...	2	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	7	12	...	...
9	Miscellaneous	81	98	20	21	59	65	23	31	22	8	21	19	24	26	15	12	186	197	79	83
	Total ...	190	200	37	26	171	181	28	39	56	31	29	30	50	63	18	18	467	475	112	113
	II.—Against property.																				
10	Dacoity or preparation ...	6	5	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	11	11	1	1
11	Robbery	29	28	13	12	28	20	3	1	3	2	2	...	4	8	1	6	64	58	19	19
12	Theft with house-breaking ...	354	382	2	2	110	121	...	...	31	38	..	1	68	69	...	1	563	610	2	4
13	Theft { Cattle	21	27	88	...	71	39	35	...	1	3	24	19	13	5	25	32	106	74	172	155
	Theft { Other	473	488	...	65	295	293	...	39	76	69	...	...	97	100	...	...	941	950		
14	Associating with criminals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Receiving stolen property ...	15	18	1	1	3	7	1	...	5	3	1	...	4	4	...	1	27	32	3	2

Continued on page 52

No.	OFFENCES.	Baroda.				Kadi.				Navsari.				Amreli.				Total.			
		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.	
		13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15
	CLASS II.—(*Continued*)																				
16	Criminal breach of trust ...	28	46	24	22	16	16	9	7	5	11	9	4	6	2	10	6	55	75	52	39
17	Cheating	39	56	32	27	32	26	15	22	4	2	3	4	2	1	2	2	77	85	52	55
18	House lurking	87	102	4	3	22	27	5	2	14	15	6	5	4	17	2	2	127	161	17	12
19	Miscellaneous	155	246	37	48	160	154	717	883	9	16	19	16	30	26	32	36	354	442	805	983
	Total ...	1,207	1,398	202	181	738	705	785	954	148	159	64	49	232	236	72	86	2,825	2,498	1,123	1,270
	III.—Miscellaneous.																				
20	Public tranquility	8	19	11	8	24	21	7	17	2	3	...	2	6	1	4	1	40	44	22	28
21	Harbouring offenders ...	1	3	..	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	1	3	...	...
22	Pretending to be a Government servant...	1	2	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
23	Offences against carriage ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	3	1	...	...
24	Offences against currency notes	...		2	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
25	Offences against justice ...	8	16	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	3	4	...	1	17	27	1	1
26	Offences against marriage ..	13	9	26	41	25	12	8	16	1	1	1	1	4	3	12	19	43	25	47	77
27	Other offences	241	281	247	271	142	53	11	6	33	30	102	93	51	37	8	11	467	401	368	381
	Total ...	274	331	286	320	197	89	26	39	37	38	104	96	64	45	24	33	572	503	440	488
	Grand Total ...	1,671	1,929	525	527	1,106	975	839	1,032	241	228	197	175	346	344	114	137	3,364	3,476	1,675	1,871
	Increase or Decrease ...	1 D.F. ...	1 D.F. +258	...	+2	..	1 D.F. -131	...	+193	...	...	...	-22	...	-2	...	+23	1 D.F. ...	2 D.F. +113	...	+196

In class I, offences against person, there was an increase of 8 cases, the percentage being 13·66 against 13·88 in the previous year. Baroda and Kadi show increases of 10 cases each; Amreli shows an increase of 13 cases, while Naosari shows a decrease of 25 cases.

In class II, offences against property, there was an increase of 173 cases, the percentage being 71·86 as against 69·11 last year. Baroda shows a considerable increase of 191 cases, Kadi shows a decrease of 33 cases, while Naosari and Amreli show very slight increases of 11 and 4 cases respectively.

In class III, miscellaneous, there was a drop of 69 cases, the percentage being 14·48 against 17 in the previous year. Baroda shows an increase of 57 cases. Kadi shows a marked decrease of 108 cases. Naosari shows an increase of only one case, while Amreli shows a decrease of 19 cases.

The increase in Class I cases requires no special comment; the increase in Class II cases is under all heads except Dacoity and Robbery, and has already been explained; while the decrease in Class III offences is under the head of miscellaneous and Marriage Cases.

Proportion of crime to Police.

82. The proportion of reported cognizable crime to the Police employed in its detection and prevention was 1·27 as against 1·33 last year, the difference being due to the filling up of vacancies.

Arrears.

83. Besides the 3,478 offences mentioned above, the police had to deal with 549 cases pending of the last year as against 853 cases of the preceding year. The total number of cases for police inquiry was, therefore, 4,027 as against 4,057 in the previous year, the drop in pending cases being due to the prompter disposal of hopeless cases under the new rules.

Disposal of Cases.

84. Of cases disposed of, 2 were time-barred as against 9 in the previous year, 630 against 662 were false cases, 851 or 20·48 per cent of cases against 829 or 19·65 per cent, were placed on the Dormant File; 170 or 4·22 per cent of cases as against 164 or 4·04 were either compounded or withdrawn; 585 or 14·52 as against 549 or 13·63 per cent of cases remained pending for enquiry with the police at the close of the year; 148 or 3·67 per cent of cases as against 210 or 5·17 were not detected or apprehended; and the remaining 1,641 or 40·75 per cent of cases as against 1,634 or 40·27 per cent of cases were committed for trial, during the year under report. The figures and percentages show very slight fluctuation and call for no particular comment. The difference in false cases is, however, in the right direction.

Disposal of cases after commitment.

85. Of the cases committed for trial, 111 against 131 in the previous year were either compounded or withdrawn; 1,152 against 1,127 ended in conviction; 378 against 379 ended in discharge or acquittal, and 173 against the same number in the previous year remained pending for trial with Magistrates. The percentage of conviction was 70·20 as against 68·84 in the previous year.

The increase though small is satisfactory. In the past three years our percentage of conviction has risen from 65·93 to 70·20. The ratio in the Bombay Presidency in 1914 was 86·2, but as explained last year our methods of arriving at these percentages differ from those in Bombay, and our rules as regards committal of cases generally preclude a very high percentage of conviction.

Property stolen and recovered.

86. Out of 3,476 cases investigated by the Police, in 1,484 cases, property was stolen, and in 788 cases it was recovered. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 1,36,163-6-1

and of property recovered was Rs. 36,392-8-7, the percentage being 26·72. Though the number of cases against property is greater this year than last, the amount of property stolen last year was more, being valued at Rs. 1,42,291-6-6. Against this, a much larger percentage was recovered last year, the amount being Rs. 54,905-15-0, giving a percentage of 38·42. The corresponding percentage in the Bombay Presidency in 1914 was 38·61.

The percentage of cases in which property was recovered was 53·09 against 58·4, the Bombay percentage for 1914 being 59·01. Though these percentages cannot be considered as true tests of police work, being governed by so many different factors, the decrease for the year under report is regrettable.

Number of persons arrested and their disposal.

87. The number of persons arrested including those of cases pending from the previous year was 3,561 against 3,354. Of these 425 were released before trial. (167 were released by the police, 255 were released by Magistrates, 2 died before trial, and 1 escaped.) There remained 3,136 for disposal. Of these 2,681 were tried, 1,464 being convicted and 1,217 acquitted or discharged; while 4 escaped, 2 died during the trial, 108 remained pending with the police and 341 with Magistrates, at the end of the year. The ratio of conviction to those tried was 54·60 as against 55·59 in the previous year. The corresponding percentage in the Bombay Presidency in 1914 was 62·6.

The cases rose from 1,675 to 1,871 during the year under report. The District figures are:—Baroda, 527 cases against 525; Kadi, 1,032 cases against 839; Naosari, 175 cases against 197; and Amreli, 137 cases against 114. The differences are not noticeable except in the Kadi District, where the increase of 193 direct cases is remarkable as compared with the drop

of 131 cases reported to the police. Percentages of conviction show Baroda with 60·58 as against 51·24, Kadi with 2·13 as against 3·46, Naosari with 60·36, against 53·30, and Amreli with 13 28 against 7·89. The Baroda and Naosari figures show considerable improvement. The Kadi percentage of convictions, representing, as it does, only 22 convictions out of 1,032 cases, is as remarkable as the increase in cases during the past four years.

Castes and Criminals.

88. As usual, Bhils, Kolis and Waghris formed the majority of criminals in this State.

Criminal Investigation Department.

89. There was no change in the Criminal Investigation Department, which remained in charge of the Chief Detective Officer, Khansaheb Enayetkhan Chandkhan, during the year.

The Department had 24 cases for disposal during the year, including four cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 15 cases ended in conviction, 2 cases in acquittal, 3 cases remained undetected, 4 cases were pending at the close of the year, and one case of extortion was subsequently referred for departmental action.

Five prosecutions under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were undertaken, in two of which the persons proceeded against were bound down, the third case was referred to the police for surveillance, in the fourth case the accused absconded, and the fifth case was pending at the close of the year.

Two prosecutions were instituted under the Press Act, both of which ended in conviction.

In one case the conviction was quashed on appeal, but was subsequently confirmed on revision by the Varisht Court.

Finger Print Bureau.

90. The Finger Print Bureau remained under the control of the Criminal Investigation Department, there being no change in the staff during the year.

The total number of slips on record at the beginning of the year was 14,833, while 1,072 were received, bringing the total to 15,905. Of the slips received, 931 were received from local officers and 141 from foreign officers as against 886 and 119 respectively in the previous year. Three slips were destroyed owing to deaths, and 15,902 slips remained on record at the end of the year. The number of slips sent to other bureaux for record was 291 against 287 in the previous year.

1,742 slips during the year under report were received for trace as against 1,784,—1,152 being from local officers and 590 from foreign officers, as against 1,455 and 329 respectively. Of these 236 were traced as against 218 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 13·54 against 12·22

The Bureau sent 1,038 slips to other bureaux for trace, 1,321 in the previous year. Of 1,038, 148 were traced as against 126 in the previous year.

The Bureau drew the attention of the Police Naib Subhas in twenty-one cases to inadequate sentences passed, and in nine cases the sentences were enhanced by the Courts.

In eight cases, *viz.*, six criminal and two civil, officers from the Bureau were summoned, either to give expert evidence or to prove previous convictions.

Important events.

91. There were no events of marked importance worth recording during the year. The gang of outlaws whose depredations had alarmed the Amreli District in the previous year were successfully broken up, mainly owing to the prompt and effective action

taken by the Junagadh State Police. Two of the leaders were killed and the majority of the members were arrested and convicted.

During the months of August 1914 to January 1915, the State entertained all British troops passing through Baroda on their way to the front, the arrangements being entrusted to the police. These were much appreciated by the troops. Great credit is due to Mr. Chawan, Police Naib Suba, and to the officers and men working under him, who cheerfully undertook this extra duty and successfully carried it out.

Reforms.

92. The year was mainly spent in bringing into effect the reforms sanctioned under the Police Re-organization Scheme, the chief of which were mentioned in last year's report. In addition to these, several minor reforms in dress, procedure and training were introduced, among which have been already mentioned the opening of a Central Training Class for Naib Fouzdars at Baroda, as a preliminary to the opening of a regular Training School, and the special measures taken in recruitment by the abolition of security bonds and the grant of rewards to recruiters. These have all proved effective, and with improved pay and prospects we may expect better work. The chief needs at present are better buildings and accommodation for the rank and file of the force.

E.—Prisons.

Personnel.

93. Mr. G. H. White of the Bombay Police acted as Head of the Jail Department from 1-8-1914 to 2-11-14. On this date Mr. Macrae resumed charge on return from furlough and remained in charge of the Department for the remainder of the year.

Number of Jails and Lockups.

94. There was no change in the number of Jails and lockups in the State during the year. They are as follows :—

1 Central Jail, 4 District Jails, and 40 Lockups.

Total number of admissions.

95. During the year the total number of admissions in all Jails and Lockups was 4,425,—4,010 males and 415 females, as against 4,910,—4,521 males and 389 females in the previous year. The decrease in admissions is 485.

Total daily average.

96. The total daily average number of prisoners in all Jails and Lockups during the year under report was 864 (814 males and 50 females) as against 893 (852 males and 41 females) in the preceding year.

Religion.

97. Of the total number of convicts admitted into Jails and Lockups during the year 87·89 against 86·1 percent were Hindus, 10·86 against 11·0 were Mahomedans and 1·95 against 2·9 were of other religions.

Age.

98. The ages between 15 and 40 contributed as usual the largest number of criminals, *viz.*, 1,040, as against 1,128 in the previous year.

Education.

99. 16·20 per cent of the total number of the convicts as against 15·62 percent in the previous year were literate.

Occupation.

100. Labourers, agriculturists and private servants, formed as usual the largest portion of the Jail population.

Offences.

101. The offences with which the majority of the convicts were charged, during the year under report, were thefts, burglaries and hurt.

Terms of sentences.

102. Most of the sentences were as usual for periods up to six months.

Expenditure.

103. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of Guards for Lock-ups, was Rs. 1,00,610 as against Rs. 94,202 last year. The increase of Rs. 6,407 is chiefly due to the cost of the Central Jail Hospital establishment being included in the figure this year according to orders.

Average cost.

104. The average cost per prisoner was Rs.116 as against Rs.106 in the preceding year. There is an increase of Rs.10 per prisoner per year which is mainly due to the reasons given in para 103 above.

Earnings.

105. The total earnings in all Jails and Lock-ups were of Rs. 23,580 as against Rs 22,562 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 1,018 is in the Central Jail and in the Naosari and Kadi District Jails.

Thana System.

106. The Thana System of sending selected prisoners to the Model Farm has worked satisfactorily during the year.

Deportation.

107. Ten selected life prisoners from the Central Jail were deported, during the year, to the Andamans according to arrangements made with the consent of the Government of India. This departure in our usual procedure with life convicts will, it is hoped, greatly strengthen the hands of the Jail Authorities in maintaining order and obedience within the Jail.

F.—Registration.

Registration of documents.

108. The following statement gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate value and the gross receipts and expenditure of the Department for the year 1913-14 and 1914-15.

Year.	Number of documents.	Their aggregate value.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.		
1913-14...	41,751	1,62,14,416	1,39,652	35,669
1914-15...	40,299	1,41,81,445	1,31,941	36,969

The decline in the number of documents received for registration may be attributed to the chilling effect of the War on the business activity and general credit of the borrowers in the country, and partly to the fact that the year under Report did not prove a prosperous one for cotton. The decline in the receipt of documents explains the falling off in their aggregate value as well as in the gross receipts.

The apparent increase in the expenditure is due to the fact that the pay of the peons for the offices of Sub-Registrars last year was incurred by this Department only for six months, while in the present year it is for the whole year.

Detailed classification.

109. The following is a detailed classification of documents received for registration under different heads during this year and the year preceding.

Classes of Documents.	1913—14	1914—15
Immoveable Property—		
I. Compulsory—		
1. Gifts	313	325
2. Sales	19,214	17,740
3. Mortgages with possession ...	16,346	16,180
4. Mortgages without possession ...	2,345	2,637
5. Instruments of partition	539	511
6. Leases above three years	843	776
7. Others	935	914
Total ...	40,532	39,083
II. Optional—		
1. Leases up to three years	260	254
2. Wills and authorities to adopt ...	399	387
	659	641
	41,191	39,724
Moveable Property—		
I. Compulsory—		
Money bonds above Rs. 1,000 ...	39	30
II. Optional—		
1. Money bonds for and below Rs. 1,000	81	93
2. Instruments of pledges with possession	10	10
3. Instruments of pledges without possession	35	28
4. Divorce	46	72
5. Others	360	342
	560	575
Grand Total ...	41,751	40,299

Out of 40,299 documents received for registration this year, 1,186 were of an optional nature and the remaining 39,113 of a compulsory nature. As many as 36,557, or nearly 90 per cent of the total number, related to mortgage and sale of immoveable property.

Organization.

110. Besides the Mukhya Adhikari and four District Registrars (Subhas), there were forty-five Sub-Registrars or Nondhani Kamdars.

Inspection.

111. Twenty-two offices of Sub-Registrars were inspected by the Inspector of Registration and four visited by him.

Joint Stock Companies.

Joint Stock Companies

112. Up to the end of the year under report, there were altogether 33 Joint Stock Companies on the register under the State Companies Act. Out of these, 3 were struck off the register. Of the 30 remaining, 10 did not work at all while the remaining 20 were working throughout the year. The nominal capital of all these companies was Rs. 68,72,250 while their subscribed and paid up capital was Rs. 56,61,855 and Rs. 44,32,218 respectively.

During the year under report two Joint Stock Companies were registered. The Karoli Ginning and Press Company, Ltd., (Rs. 1,00,000), and the Baroda Tile and Bricks Potteries Works, Ltd. (Rs. 60,000.)

G.—Court of Wards.

Number of Wards.

113. The number of wards at the beginning of the year under report was 68. Superintendence was assumed over 14 new wards and withdrawn from 4, leaving 78 wards at the end of the year.

Same Arrangements continued.

114. Arrangements for the education of the wards, the management of their properties, remained the same as in the previous year.

Value and Income of Estates.

115. The value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 20,86,507, and their annual income to Rs. 1,69,959. Out of the total savings of the wards amounting to Rs. 2,73,409, Rs. 1,84,973 were deposited in the Baroda Bank, Rs. 4,279 in the Postal Savings Bank, Rs. 21,635 were invested in the Bombay Municipal Debentures, Rs. 6,000 in the Bombay Port Trust Bonds, Rs. 7,348 in shares, and Rs. 21,000 in Promissory Notes. The cash balance on hand amounted to Rs. 28,174.

Steps were taken during the year under report as in the preceding year to reduce the debts of the minors, and to make their properties as paying as possible.

H.—Religious and Charitable Institutions.

General control.

116. The Joint Sar Suba continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year under report. The constitution of the Department remained the same as in the preceding year.

Institutions under Govt. management.

117. The number of institutions under direct Government management was 44 as before. Two of these, *viz.*, Kedareshwar Khichadi and Gyarmi Karkhanas were charitable institutions for maintenance of the Hindu and Mahomedan destitutes respectively in the City of Baroda. These were under the direct management of the Head office, while the rest were managed by the respective local officers. The total expenditure of all these institutions was Rs. 83,561-11-1 against Rs. 92,121 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the recent revision of budgets and the consequent reduction in some of the items of expenditure.

Property.

118. The moveable and immoveable properties belonging to these institutions were worth Rs. 17,78,258 against Rs. 17,69,125 in the preceding year.

Reserve and General Funds.

119. The following table shows the details regarding the Reserve and the General Funds standing in the name of the Devasthan Adhikari :—

Name of Fund.	Amount in hand in the beginning of the year.	Contributions added during the year.	Total amount.	Expenditure	Balance at the close of the year.
Reserve Fund	385	4,231	4,616	3,400	1,216
General Fund	2,14,247	80,318	2,94,565	16,954	2,77,611

Use of the Funds.

120. Extraordinary expenses of all the institutions beyond the budget grants, chiefly those of substantial repairs to their buildings, are met out of the Reserve Fund to which all contribute in proportion to their respective incomes; and the General Fund which is made up of their net savings is meant for religious and charitable objects of public utility. The contributions added to the latter fund during the year were larger than usual because the past savings of certain institutions yet uncredited were credited during the year. Out of the General Fund, the requisite amount, which comes to about Rs. 12,000, is spent every year on the maintenance of certain dispensaries in the Kadi District and Rs. 2,450 are contributed annually towards the expenses of the orphanage at Amreli. The balance of this fund stood at Rs. 2,77,611 at the end of the year under report, of which Rs. 2,01,100 were in Promissory Notes and Rs. 30,000 in Ahmedabad Prantij Railway Shares, and Rs. 35,254 were advanced as loan. The rest of the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 11,257, was deposited in the Bank of Baroda.

Institutions under private management.

121. Religious and Charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State during the year numbered about six thousand, enjoying an aggregate approximate grant of Rs. 3,10,000 in the form of Inami Villages, Barkhali lands and cash allowances. Of these, those having an income of Rs. 200 and upwards are required by the Public Institutions Act to get their budgets sanctioned by Government every five years. The managers of 130 such Institutions tender their budgets, which were sanctioned with the necessary alterations in the course of the year under report.

Scrutiny of budgets.

122. For the scrutiny of the budgets of institutions under direct Government management as well as of those under the management of private individuals, a special committee consisting of the Devasthan Adhikari, the Devasthan Assistant and the Barkhali Assistant was appointed. In all, 165 budgets were scrutinized and sanctioned. The members of the committee, in more important cases, visited the institutions and discussed the items of the budgets on the spot. The following are the details of the budgets:—

Institutiions.	Number.	Total amount of the budgets.
Under Government management ...	35	90,666
Managed by private individuals ...	130	1,45,497

Itinerant religious preachers.

123. Itinerant religious preachers were attached during the year to certain temples in Baroda and Amreli Districts, their duty chiefly being to go about in the respective Mahals from village to village and to enlighten the villagers by preaching

on religious and social questions. Four such preachers have already been appointed by way of experiment, and if it proves a success a few more will be appointed in convenient centres.

Schemes of management for Dwarka and Beyt temples.

124. Schemes submitted by the Department for the better management of the famous temples at Dwarka and Beyt are now under the consideration of Government.

Amendments in Niyam.

125. Amendments were made in certain sections of the Rules regarding Public Institutions with the object of exercising more efficient supervision over the properties of Institutions managed by private individuals.

Devasthan Assistant.

126. With the object of exercising supervision over the institutions from the Head Office, the post of Devasthan Assistant, which was revived temporarily in 1913, was kept on during the year under report; and Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., continued in the appointment. He inspected 240 institutions in the Baroda, Kadi and Naosari Districts and adopted the necessary measures for improvement in their management. In addition to inspection and the usual work in the Head Office, he has been entrusted with the duties of studying religious and social evils and suggesting the necessary remedial legislation, and also with the work of preparing critical and explanatory books on common religious rites and ceremonies, in the vernacular, for the education of the people. He has accordingly made suggestions on religious and social questions of importance and they are under the consideration of Government. Two books, one on marriage rites and the other on funerals, are already published, a third one on the *Upnayana* ceremony is in the press, and a fourth one on the annual *Shraddh* is in preparation. Mr. Nadkarni is also preparing a manual of the rules and regulations as

well as of the policy and principles of the Department which will serve as a book of reference and guidance to those concerned.

Working of the Nibandh.

127. The Public Institutions Act, which has been enacted with a view to ensure proper administration of religious and charitable institutions, is gradually leading to a general improvement in their working and is, as time goes on, meeting with more and more appreciation on the part of the people.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

A.—Organisation and Personnel.

Personnel.

Mr. A. N. Datar, B.A., LL.B., A.M., held the Office of the Accountant-General during the year under Report.

Functions of the Department.

2. The Department, as mentioned in the previous Report, is divided into ten Branches in accordance with its three-fold functions, *viz.*, Audit, Accounts, and Finance. The main Branch is the Central Controlling Office of the Department under the direct supervision of the Accountant General helped by an Assistant. All important matters involving questions bearing directly or indirectly on the finances of the State are disposed of here.

Civil and Military Audit.

3. The Civil Audit Branch, under the supervision of the Assistant of the main Branch, examines all vouchers excepting those relating to the Public Works, the Railways and the Military Departments on the post audit system. The Military Audit Branch, also under the control of a separate Assistant, audits the vouchers of the Military Department.

Civil Pension and Gratuities.

4. In the Civil Departments 83 new pensions were sanctioned and 44 ceased through death. At the close of the year the total number of Civil pensioners stood at 846, drawing an aggregate annual pension of Rs. 1,97,440. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 2,163 were awarded to 41 persons during the year.

Military Pensions and Gratuities.

5. During the year under review 57 new Military pensions were sanctioned and 60 ceased through death, the number of pensioners at the end of the year being 737 drawing in aggregate annual pension of Rs. 63,121. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 15,878 were paid to 75 men.

Public Works Audit Branch.

6. The Public Works Audit Branch is in charge of an Assistant, and exercises audit control over the Public Works, Baroda City Municipality, Baroda City Improvement Trust and the State Furniture Workshop.

Railway Audit Branch.

7. The Railway Audit Branch is, as mentioned in the previous year's Report, placed under the charge of an Assistant designated the Examiner of Accounts, State Railways. But the post being vacant for the last ten months of the year, the Accountant General himself, assisted by a Superintendent, looked into the work of this Branch. This Branch had to audit the accounts of lines which are working as well as of those under construction. A small staff of this Office is kept at Ajmere to audit the receipts for the open lines.

Inspection Branch.

8. The Inspection Branch inspects the accounts of all Departments except the Military, Public Works and the Railway by actually taking stock of treasure and scrutinising local accounts. The Assistant in charge of this Branch inspected 392 offices during the year.

Local Boards Inspection Branch.

9. The Local Boards inspection Branch, supervised by two auditors, examines the accounts of District and Taluka Local Boards as also of the Vishista Panchayats.

Compilation of Accounts.

10. The Branch for the compilation of Accounts compiles the final accounts of the State from daily sheets received from the Central Treasury at Baroda and from the Monthly

Accounts received from the Taluka and other Treasuries. This Branch also compiles the account of Tribute (Ghasdana and Jamabandi) due to His Highness's Government from the several tributaries under the Mahi Kantha, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha Agencies, and from those in Kathiawar and received through the Residency.

Central Treasury.

11. The Central Treasury is in the charge of a separate Assistant, *viz.*, the Huzur Treasury Officer. The transactions here amounted to Rs. 6,33,01,880 on both sides of the Account during the year. The transactions with Bank of Bombay and seven other leading Banks in Bombay amounted to Rs. 64,30,001 in remittances and Rs. 73,45,638 in withdrawals.

Stamp Branch.

12. The Huzur Treasury Officer is also in charge of the Stamp Branch. The revenue realised from the sale of stamps was Rs. 6,30,389 as against Rs. 6,65,145 in the preceding year.

Budget.

13. The Accountant General receives from the different Departments the statements of estimated receipts and expenditure for the succeeding year by the end of January. They are then scrutinised, and the Budget is submitted to Government by the Middle of April, so as to leave about 12 or 14 weeks for consideration. It is the duty of the Accountant General to watch the increase or decrease in the revenue and expenditure to see that no wasteful expenditure is incurred, and to advise Government generally on all questions directly or indirectly affecting the finances of the State.

B.—Receipts and Disbursements.

Total Receipts and Disbursements.

14. The total receipts and disbursements during the year as compared with those of the previous year are given in the following statements:—

Receipts.

No.	Description of Items.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Land Revenue ...	1,17,57,358	1,10,21,821	...	7,35,537
2	Miscellaneous charges ...	1,98,326	1,93,602	...	4,724
3	Forests ...	1,99,416	1,74,764	...	24,652
4	Abkari ...	21,00,366	19,86,670	...	1,13,696
5	Customs ...	1,07,525	94,404	...	13,121
6	Stamps ...	6,65,145	6,30,389	...	34,756
7	Tributes and fixed Jama-bandi received through the Residency ...	2,69,016	6,30,083	3,61,077	...
8	Registration ...	1,39,839	1,32,159	...	7,680
9	Tributes and fixed Jama-bandi received direct ...	13,517	11,214	...	2,303
10	Interest ...	6,85,241	7,44,925	59,684	...
11	Village Boards' Revenue ...	12,401	15,360	2,959	...
12	Opium ...	23,41,635	15,10,529	...	8,31,106
13	(1) Railways ...	8,19,886	8,60,993	41,107	...
	(2) Irrigation ...	18,833	13,459	...	5,374
14	Palace 18/A ...	...	...	...	...
15	Judicial Fees and Fines ...	1,41,798	1,63,849	22,051	...
16	Jail ...	21,795	24,408	2,613	...
17	Education ...	1,78,269	1,57,936	...	20,333
18	Municipalities ...	785	3,358	2,573	...
19	Public Works ...	1,08,301	2,26,759	1,18,458	...
20	Miscellaneous (including ferries, Police, General Administration, &c.) ...	6,91,174	6,63,706	...	27,567
	Total ...	2,04,70,626	1,92,60,289	6,10,512	18,20,849

Disbursements.

No.	Items.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Land Revenue ...	20,49,060	20,82,013	32,953	.....
2	Other Establishments ...	1,48,368	1,57,002	8,634	.....
3	Forests ...	72,841	74,607	1,766	.....
4	Stamps ...	60,514	43,292	.....	17,222
5	Registration ...	35,693	37,048	1,355	.....
6	(*a*) Tributes, etc., received through the Residency..	38	.....	.. ...	38
	(*b*) Tributes, etc., received direct ...	4	.....	.....	4
7	Opium ...	1,22,373	48,347	.....	74,026
8	Railways ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Palace ...	19,99,212	20,12,625	13,413	.....
10	Huzur Raj Karbhar--				
	(1) Tour Expenses ...	397	692	295	.....
	(2) Huzur Cutcherries ...	5,56,127	5,78,932	22,805	.....
11	Judicial ...	3,75,924	3,80,806	4,882	.....
12	Police ...	8,02,866	8,64,467	61,601	.....
13	Jail ...	58,488	55,422	.....	3,066
14	Education ...	17,21,570	18,34,809	1,13,239	.....
15	Medical ...	2,76,848	2,92,718	15,870	.....
16	Printing Press ...	94,115	93,923	.....	192
17	Local Boards, etc., 25/1 ...	3,26,176	4,27,662	1,01,505	.....
18	Municipalities ...	2,723	5,283	2,560	.....
19	Public Works ...	24,23,783	24,25,979	2,196	.....
20	Army ...	17,20,217	20,29,595	3,09,378	.....
21	Devasthan Dharmadaya ...	2,62,022	2,53,849	.....	8,173
22	Assamdars Nemnookdars ...	5,86,815	5,76,611	.....	10,204
23	Pensioners ...	1,77,740	1,94,357	16,617	.....
24	Marriage in the Royal Family ...	1,43,544	1,452	.....	1,42,092
25	Extraordinary ...	1,660	20,757	19,097	.....
26	Miscellaneous (including interest, ferries, irrigation, etc.) ...	1,93,096	3,09,178	1,16,082	.....
	Total ...	1,42,12,195	1,48,01,426	8,44,248	2,55,017

15. The main heads that show appreciable increase under receipts are :—

Increase under receipts.

Tributes.—Rs. 3,61,067. It is due to the Kathiawar Tribute accounts having been received during the year and consequent adjustment of the same.

Interest.—Rs. 59,684. It is due to the increased investment of our funds.

Railways.—Rs. 41,107. It is due to the increased traffic on our Lines naturally following the extensions of our Railways.

Judicial Fees, etc.—Rs. 22,351. It is due to the increased realisation in fees and fines.

Public Works.—Rs. 1,18,458. It is due to an adjustment of a large item of expenditure on account of famine.

Decrease under receipts.

16. The heads that show appreciable decrease under receipts are :—

Land Revenue.—Rs. 7,45,537. It is due to smaller recovery of arrears.

Forests.—Rs. 24,652. Due to the decrease in the sale proceeds of forest produce.

Abkari.—Rs. 1,13,656. It is owing to the income from duty and Bethak fees being less this year, the consumption being so much less.

Customs.—Rs. 13,121. Due to the less imports in the year.

Stamps.—Rs. 34,756. It is due to less demand for stamps during the year.

Registration.—Rs. 7,680. Due to less documents being registered.

Opium.—Rs. 8,31,106. Due to smaller number of chests sold.

Education.—Rs. 20,333. Due compulsory fines, etc.

Miscellaneous.—Rs. 27,567. The decrease is merely apparent, as there was an adjustment of a big item last year.

Increase under disbursements.

17. The main Heads that show appreciable increase under disbursements are as follows :—

Land Revenue.—Rs. 32,953. It is due to an adjustment of two big items on account of refund at Dabhoi and Kadi Mahals.

Other establishments.—Rs. 8,634. It is due to increased expenditure of the Abkari Department in the increased strength and higher pay of the Abkari Inspectors and Superintendents.

Huzur Cutcherries.—Rs. 22,805. It is due to (1) the increased expenditure in the pay of His Excellency the Dewan Saheb, (2) establishment of the Office of the Sanitary Adviser, (3) increased expenditure on account of Public Prosecutors, etc.

Police.—Rs. 61,601. It is due to the increased strength of the Police force and the revised scheme of the whole establishment.

Education.—Rs. 1,13,239. The expenditure under this Head is always on the increase and the cause thereof requires no mention.

Medical.—Rs. 15,870. It is due to a large stock of medicines and instruments purchased in the Medical Store.

Local Boards, Etc.—Rs. 1,01,505. It is due to the amount liable to be paid in the previous year having been paid this year.

Army.—Rs. 3,09,378. It is due to the adjustment of a big item on account of Police subsidy which was pending the receipts of tribute accounts of Kathiawar.

Pensioners.—Rs. 16,617. It is due to ordinary causes.

Extraordinary.—Rs. 19,097. It is merely apparent, due to an adjustment only.

Miscellaneous.—Rs. 1,16,082. It is due to contributions towards the expenditure of the present European War.

Decrease under disbursements.

18. The heads show decrease under disbursements are :—

Stamps.—Rs. 17,222. It is merely apparent, as there was an adjustment of a large item last year.

Opium.—Rs. 74,026. The decrease under this head requires no mention.

Devasthan Dharmadaya and Assamdars.—Rs. 8,173 and Rs. 10,204. Due to ordinary causes.

Marriage in the Royal Family.—Rs. 1,42,092. It requires no mention as there was no marriage this year.

C.—Financial Position.

Financial condition of the State.

19. The following table shows the financial condition of the State at the close of the year as compared with that of the previous year :—

Year.	Assets.			Liabilities.	Net Assets exclusive of opium and Opium Juice in stock.
	Cash.	Debts due, etc.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913—14 ...	62,12,320	4,53,58,834	5,17,71,154	33,52,933	4,82,18,221
1914—15 ...	48,51,775	5,07,95,326	5,56,47,101	29,69,644	5,26,77,457

20. In this connection it may be noted that the State has up till now invested more than two crores of rupees (2,08,34,245) in Railways and about forty lacs (39,75,952) in Reproductive Public Works like Irrigation.

Reproductive Public Works.

21. The above statement will also indicate that the financial position of the State is stronger by about forty-four lacs during the year under report. The reserve of the State in the form of liquid assets has been augmented by about thirty-four lacs of rupees.

Financial position is stronger this year.

22. The following is the statement showing the out-turn of the work done by the Accountant General's Office during the year :—

Out-turn of work done.

Name of the Branch.	Matters disposed of.	Vouchers examined during the year.	Sums recovered in Audit Inspection.
1	2	3	4
			Rs. A. P.
Main Branch (including Civil Post Audit Branch)	37,796	1,19,061	3,603 14 8
Military Branch	3,583	5,485	1,079 1 4
Public Works Audit Branch ...	5,953	21,866	4,945 0 0
Railway Branch	1,069	6,330	9,666 0 0
Inspection Branch	2,977	...	717 14 8
Local Boards Inspection Branch ...	3,075	6,661	3,311 4 4
Total ...	54,453	1,59,403	23,323 3 2

23. In addition to the regular work of the Department the Accountant General attended the State Legislative Council as a nominated member.

Additional work.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

A.—Administrative Arrangements.

Personnel.

The constitution of the Department continued to be the same as in the preceding year. The post of Sar Suba was held by Mr. V. Y. Vanikar, M.A., till the end of the year. The post of Naib Sar Suba was held by Mr. N. K. Aloni, B.A., Bar-at-Law, till 13th February 1915, and by Mr. R. H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., from 27th February 1915 till the end of the year. The charge of the post remained with Mr. M. T. Joshipara, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Sar Suba (Boundary Branch), from 14th February 1915 to 26th February 1915.

Touring done by the Sar Suba.

2. The Sar Suba travelled for 107 days, and visited 8 Mahals and 66 villages. He inspected one Naib Suba's Office, and made the first inspection of one Mahal, the second inspection of two Mahals, and a cursory inspection of five Mahals. He examined 6 Patels', 19 Talatis', and 8 Tajvijdars', Daftars. He saw the condition of the crops in 52 villages of 6 Mahals. He visited 6 villages in three Mahals for local inspection and enquiries.

Territorial Divisions.

3. The territorial divisions and sub-divisions remained the same as last year.

Subas and touring done by them.

4. The following table gives the names of the Officers who were in charge of the several Districts, the number of days they travelled during the year, and the number of places they visited :—

Name of the District.	Name of the Officer.	Period of Charge.	No. of days travelled.	No. of Talukas visited.	No. of Villages visited.
Baroda ...	Srimant Sampatrao Gaekwar ...	1-8-14 to 15-8-14	174	12	174
	M. S. Desai ...	16-8-14 till the end of the year.	...	...	...
Kadi ...	R. B. G. H. Desai.	the whole year.	218	10	168
Navsari ...	M. S. Desai ...	1-8-14 to 14-8-14	215	9	172
	D. T. Pavri ...	15-8-14 to 6-2-15	...	...	...
	N. K. Aloni ...	7-2-15 till the end of the year	..	...	...
Amreli ...	D. T. Pavri ...	1-8-14 to 20-8-14	187	9	113
	Srimant Sampatrao Gaekwar ...	21-8-14 till the end of the year.	...	...	...

The touring done by the Subas was much more than what they are required to do under the rules.

B.—General Condition.

5. The following table gives a comparative statement of the distribution of rain-fall during the last two years as against the decennial average :—

Distribution of rain-fall.

Name of the District.	Decennial average.	Rain-fall 1913—14.	Rain-fall 1914—15.
Baroda	34·19	54·65	48·12
Kadi	26·83	34·40	27·2
Navsari	49·81	53·96	65·13
Amreli	20·51	27·72	27·49

The rain-fall during the year under report was above the average in all the districts. It was greater than that of the

preceding year in the Navsari District, and less in the other three Districts. It was on the whole favourable to the crops.

Yield of crops.

6. The following is a comparative statement of the yield of the principal crops in the proportion of annas to a rupee :—

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Cotton.	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
Baroda ...	10	11	8	7	10	10	13	11
Kadi ...	9¼	5½	7	7¾	7¼	7¼	11	7
Navsari ...	12	13	8	8	11	10	11	9
Amreli ...	...	...	10	9	11	10	11	8

The yield of crops was on the whole good in all the districts.

Prices of food stuffs.

7. The following table shows the prices of the principal food stuffs prevailing during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year :—

Number of lbs. sold for a rupee.

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Pulse.		Wheat.	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
Baroda...	14	14	17	18	21	24	19	19	17	13
Kadi ...	11	14	19	19	22	23	19	19	18	16
Navsari .	17	16	18	18	21	22	16	14	16	14
Amreli...	12	15	19	19	25	23	11	11	18	16

The price of wheat was higher in all the districts, while the prices of the other food stuffs remained the same with slight variations.

C.—Land Revenue.

Number of Government and Alienated villages.

8. The number of Government and Alienated villages was as follows :—

Name of the District.	Government villages.	Alienated villages.	Total.
Baroda	779	67½	846½
Kadi	1,062½	87½	1,150
Navsari	957	39	996
Amreli	271	25	296
Total ...	3,069½	219	3,288½

Survey numbers of adjoining villages which were included in the limits of the City of Baroda were detached from the parent villages and formed into a new "village" at the time of the Revision Settlement of the Baroda Taluka, introduced during the year under report. The Simli Wanto in the Sinor Taluka which was looked upon as an independent village was absorbed in the main village during the year under report. Thus the number of villages in the Baroda District remained the same as in the preceding year. The number of villages in the Kadi District has decreased by one on account of the amalgamation of the village of Zinzuwada in the Harij Peta Mahal with the village of Jamanpur of the same Peta Mahal. The number of villages in the Navsari District has increased by one on account of the separation of the alienated village of Haripura in the Palsana Taluka from the village of Kadodra. The number of villages in the Amreli District has decreased by one on account of the amalgamation of the villages of Nana Sugala and Mota Sugala in the Kodinar Taluka. Thus, on the whole, there is a decrease of one village.

Area of land in each District.

9. The total area of land in the four Districts was as follows :—

Name of the District.	Bighas. 1913—14.	Bighas. 1914—15.
Baroda	20,87,229	20,88,057
Kadi	32,88,885	32,91,543
Navsari	15,84,796	16,12,845
Amreli	14,70,119	14,70,134
Total ...	84,31,029	84,62,579

The increase of area in Navsari due to the transfer of 30 villages from the Forest Department to the Revenue in Vyara was really 65 square miles instead of 41. The rectification of the omission accounts for the increase of 26,750 Bighas. Bighas 1,299 are due to corrections in the revision survey.

Land relinquished and that brought under cultivation.

10. The following table gives in Bighas the area of land relinquished and land brought under cultivation during the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year:—

Name of the District.	1913—14.		1914—15.	
	Land relinquished.	Land brought under cultivation.	Land relinquished.	Land brought under cultivation.
Baroda	340	8,645	261	8,301
Kadi	18,367	56,484	10,383	46,146
Navsari	135	3,659	140	4,227
Amreli	18,592	36,235	11,436	9,396
Total ...	37,434	1,05,023	22,220	68,070

It is satisfactory to note that the area of land relinquished has gone down in all the Districts except Navsari, where the area shows a very slight increase. The area of land brought under cultivation has decreased in all the Districts except Navsari. The decrease may be due to the decrease in the area of culturable waste land owing to the expansion of cultivation in previous years.

Transfers of land.

11. The following table gives statistics regarding transfers of land by cultivators.

How transferred.	1913—14.		1914—15.	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
ritance	7,246	1,21,079	7,536	1,19,142
ition	48	581	100	2,135
and exchange ...	83	660	112	1,172
tgage	437	2,804	415	2,773
emption	22	144	23	184
Sale	10,062	83,765	12,702	1,06,833
r causes	1,058	10,537	1,238	15,435
Total ...	18,956	2,19,570	22,126	2,47,674

Mortgage and sale are the most important causes of the transfer of land. There is a decrease in the number of mortgagers and the area mortgaged, but there is an increase in the number of vendors and the area sold. This may be attributed to the indebtedness of the cultivators, and the consequent tendency on their part to sell their land in order to get the money required for their pressing wants.

Demand and collection.

12. The following table shows the amount of land revenue due to Government and the realization thereof as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Name of the District.	1913—14.			1914—15.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Per-centage.	Demand.	Collection.	Per-centage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ...	41,38,479	40,94,019	98·9	41,82,925	41,49,494	99·20
Kadi ...	34,80,360	33,98,290	97·30	35,57,886	33,84,614	95·10
Navsari ...	18,79,902	18,50,153	98·42	19,74,328	18,82,616	95·35
Amreli ...	10,20,938	9,74,037	95·40	10,91,385	9,83,341	90 0
Huzur Treasury	53,211	53,211	100	25,127	25,127	100
Total ...	1,05,72,890	1,03,39,710	97 79	1,08,31,651	1,04,25,192	96·25

The percentage of collection during the year under report is more in the Baroda District, and less in the other three districts, than that of the preceding year.

Arrears.

13. A comparative statement of the outstanding arrears is given below :—

Name of the District.	At the end of 1913—14.	At the end of 1914—15.
Baroda	3,51,433	2,12,799
Kadi	12,71,207	9,49,592
Navsari	4,514	82,852
Amreli	8,41,285	5,90,635
Total	24,68,439	18,35,878

It will be seen from the above statement that the amount of arrears in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli Districts has decreased during the year under report. The increase in the amount of arrears in the Navsari District is due to the late

introduction of the Revision Settlement in the Mahuwa Taluka during the year.

Coercive measures.

14. The following comparative statement gives the number of cases in which coercive measures were adopted during the year under report :—

Measures.	1913—14.	1914—15.
Fines	317	311
Sales of land	1,348	985
Sales of immoveable property other than land	428	444
Sales of moveable property	281	428
Arrests	311	283
Attachment of Sarkari land	7,820	4,749
Attachment of Barkhali land	166	92
Resumptions and forfeitures	1,072	872
Total ...	11,743	8,164

It is gratifying to note that the number of coercive measures has considerably decreased during the year under report. The issue of notices can hardly be called a coercive measure except in a technical sense. They numbered 50,862 against 61,208 for the preceding year.

D.—Local Cess.

Demand and collection.

15. The following table shows the demand and realization of local cess during the year under report and in the preceding year :—

Name of the District.	1913—14.			1914—15.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Per-centage.	Demand.	Collection.	Per-centage.
Baroda ...	2,92,286	2,89,206	98·94	3,01,548	2,99,752	99·40
Kadi ...	1,91,714	1,89,484	98·12	2,08,927	2,05,275	97·83
Navsari ...	1,33,147	1,32,564	99·56	1,37,908	1,32,404	96·0
Amreli ...	72,320	69,272	95·8	77,169	72,347	93·7
Total ...	6,89,467	6,80,526	98·70	7,25,552	7,09,778	97·82

The percentage of collection is higher in the Baroda District and lower in the other three districts.

E.—Income Tax.

Demand and realization.

16. The following table shows the demand and realization of income tax during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Name of the District.	1913—14			1914—15		
	Demand.	Collection.	Percent-age.	Demand.	Collec-tion.	Percent-age.
Baroda ...	78,198	75,697	96·80	81,992	74,583	90·96
Kadi	30,003	28,032	93·4	38,693	38,308	99·0
Navsari ...	15,347	14,767	96·23	18,066	17,718	98·07
Amreli ...	9,386	8,669	92·0	8,416	7,882	93·6
Total ...	1,32,934	1,27,165	95·62	1,47,167	1,38,491	94·10

The percentage of collection is lower in the Baroda District, and higher in the other three Districts.

F.—Attached Estates.

Number of estates and causes of their attachment.

17. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and close of the year under report, and the causes which led to their attachment:—

Causes.	Estates under attachment at the beginning of year.	Estates under attachment at the close of year.
Under the Guardian and Wards Act	59	68
Mortgaged to Government for loans	46	43
Attached for arrears of revenue	74	55
Attached owing to disputes among holders	22	19
Attached owing to mismanagement of temples ...	27	32
Attached pending mutation of names	46	32
Attached for protection of Government shares ...	5	5
Attached as properties of temples under Government management	10	9
Attached for other reasons	51	64
Total ...	340	327

The number of estates newly attached and realised from attachment during the year under report were 34 and 47 respectively.

Demand and collection in attached estates.

18. The following table shows the number of attached estates, their annual income, and arrears for the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of Estates.	Demand.			Collections.			Arrears.			Over collections.
		Past.	Current	Total.	Past.	Current	Total.	Past.	Current	Total.	
1913—14	340	5,26,160	4,95,169	10,21,329	98,407	4,56,482	5,54,889	4,28,146	48,068	4,71,209	4,770
1914—15	327	4,49,465	4,69,311	9,18,777	51,812	4,28,101	4,79,913	3,98,625	48,946	4,42,571	8,707

Number of estates and periods of attachment.

19. The following table shows the number of years for which the several estates have continued under attachment:—

	The number of estates under attachment for more than							Total.
Under one year.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Ten years.	Fifteen years.	
40	38	42	28	15	86	51	27	327

G.—Compensation Branch.

Organisation of work.

20. The Revenue Naib Subas in the Kadi, Navsari and Amreli Districts, and the special officer in the Baroda District, continued to do compensation work as in the preceding year. The compensation work of the Baroda City done by the Naib Suba, Baroda Sub-division, was transferred to the Special Compensation Officer of the Baroda District on 18th August 1914. Railway compensation work of the Baroda and Kadi Districts was done by the special officer as in the preceding year.

Particulars re work done.

21. The sub-joined statement will furnish information regarding compensation work done during the last two years:—

Name of the District.	Number of cases.	Area of land compensated for.		Kothali Santh.	Amount of award.	Area of land given in exchange.		Amount awarded for property other than land Rs.
		Bighas.	Square Feet			Bighas.	Square Feet	
				Rs.	Rs.			
Baroda	754	1,001	8,982	6	30,912	129	7,321	16,658
Kadi	441	401	17,339	...	16,954	2	1,258	18,509
Navsari	506	281	11,455		24,208	65	7,040	2,098
Amreli	167	409	1,09,608	...	7,332	...	3,024	1,603
Total ..	1,868	2,092	1,47,384	6	79,406	196	18,643	38,868
Total for 1913—14...	1,753	2,394	1,44,105	...	74,622	539	36,038	46,696

H.—Boundary Branch.

Personnel.

22. Mr. R. R. Kothawala continued to be in charge of the Boundary Branch till the 12th of September 1914, after which Mr. Manirai T. Joshipara succeeded him and remained in charge till the end of the year except for short intervals in May and July, when Mr. L. D. Korde had the charge of the Branch. The strength of the permanent establishment remained the same as in the preceding year. Mr. L. D. Korde continued to work as Simada Kamdar throughout the year.

Work done.

23. The following statement will show the work done by the office during the year under report and in the preceding year:—

Description of Work.	1913—14	1914—15
Boundaries verified...	47	91
Boundaries settled	1	3
Boundaries surveyed	78	37
Disputes with British Districts settled	5	6
Cases conducted in the Boundary Commissioner's Court	8	7
Foreign boundaries examined	80	137
Copies of maps supplied to other offices	188	192
Copies of field books supplied to other offices ...	141	144
Taluka records examined	4	7

The Boundary Commissioner again held his court for completing his inquiry in the seven Jaspur cases and his awards are expected at an early date.

One of the three settlement cases was a very long one and its successful termination is highly satisfactory.

One case, *viz.*, the Betawada Aghatnamuwada alias Charnia boundary dispute case, was sent up to the Boundary Commissioner for adjudication according to the revised Boundary Rules of 1913.

During the year verification work with the Chhota Udepur, Palitana and Lathi States was completed. The work of verification of boundaries of the Rajpipla, Vala and Vithalgad States and the Rewa Kantha Agency continued to be satisfactory.

Railway Demarcation Office.

Preamble.

24. The Railway Demarcation work was entrusted to Mr. G. V. Gokhale, the Vijapur Vahivatdar, in addition to the duties of his Office. He was doing the work through a Surveyor of the Boundary Branch, but in order to ensure constant supervision it was considered necessary to have a separate office for this important work.

Starting of special Office.

25. This Office was thereupon established on the 7th of February 1915 and was called the Railway Demarcation Office. Mr. Dorab T. Pavri, L.C.E., was appointed Railway Demarcation officer and he remained in charge till the end of the official year.

Commencement of practical work in the field.

26. After settling the preliminaries with the Railway Executive Engineer Sabarmati Division, the work of the Kalol-Kadi line was commenced on 13th April 1915.

27. The following table gives the total length in miles of work done on each line :—

The length of work done.

No.	Name of the line.	Total length in miles and feet.	Approximate bighas of land relinquished from Ry. limits.
1	Kalol-Kadi	12—1,126	
2	Kadi Bhoyani Road	4—4,687	About 350 bighas.
3	Kalol Vijapur	29—3,553	
4	Ahmedabad-Prantij ...	10—4,465	
5	Mehsana Viramgam	10— 797	
6	Mehsana-Kheralu Taranga ...	6—1,325	
	Total ...	74— 113	

28. The field work was closed on the 9th of July 1915 on account of the rains and the officer returned to Baroda for the monsoon.

Closing of field work.

I.—Customs.

29. The Department of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari was under the control of the Excise Commissioner. Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., was in charge of the department during the year under report.

Personnel.

30. The following statement gives the revenue obtained from (*a*) customs duties at Chandod, and excise duty on cotton goods in the Baroda District; (*b*) from the sea Ports as well as the inland Nakas in the Amreli District; and (*c*), Armar Cess, i.e., dues on wharfage in the Navsari District for two years :—

Customs revenue how derived.

District.	1913—14	1914—14
Baroda	51,153	42,912
Kadi	...	...
Navsari	5,974	5,714
Amreli	51,938	45,243

Reasons for decrease in revenue, etc.

31. No change was made in the schedules sanctioned in 1913 for the Amreli District. The decrease in the Baroda Division was due to the lesser production of cotton goods in the mills than in the year preceding, while that in the Amreli Division was caused by the dislocation of trade owing to the war raging in Europe and consequent diminished traffic at the ports.

J.—Excise.

Excise revenue how derived.

32. The Excise revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor and from licenses for the sale of foreign liquor, toddy and intoxicating drugs.

Farms how managed.

33. The farm for the manufacture of country liquor for the Districts of Baroda and Kadi continued with the Alembic Company at Baroda and for the Navsari District with Messrs. Gyara and Co., during the year under report.

New system introduced in the Amreli District.

34. The period of the contract for the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the Amreli District having expired, a change was introduced by levying a still-head duty with a maximum selling price instead of a lump sum under the farming system. Mr. Dorabji Naoroji of Kodinar was again the successful tenderer without a competitor and his offer of a minimum guarantee of Rs. 14,601 was accepted.

Details of Excise revenue.

35. The following is a comparative statement of the Excise Revenue for the last two years :—

Item.	1913—14	1914—15
Manufacture and sale of country liquor ...	19,84,331	17,39,269
Sale of intoxicating drugs	38,631	33,210
Sale of Toddy	2,10,679	2,20,098
Fees for license for sale of foreign liquor ...	1,750	1,750
Miscellaneous	7,499	8,398
Total ...	22,42,890	20,02,725

Reasons for decreased revenue.

36. There was a decrease of revenue under all the heads except under the sale of toddy; it is attributable partly to a decrease in the amount of license fee at auctions in the Navsari Division and partly to arrears in the Baroda Division during the year under report, which have since been recovered. If the amount recovered is added to the above, the total will come to Rs. 20,90,505.

Demand and collection.

37. The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears of excise revenue, during the year under report :—

District.	Demand.	Extra duty.	Collection.	Arrears.
Baroda	5,29,483	1,10,200	5,51,903	87,780
Kadi	1,59,277	36,006	1,90,742	4,541
Navsari	12,44,910	1,35,440	13,15,867	64,482
Amreli	15,169	...	15,169	...
Total ...	19,48,839	2,81,646	20,73,681	1,56,803

38. The arrears are due to a large number of retail shop-keepers having failed to fulfil their guarantee and to pay the license fee in time. Steps are being taken to realise the arrears.

Reasons for arrears.

39. The following comparative statement gives the number of Liquor and Toddy shops in the four Districts:—

Number of liquor and Toddy shops.

District.	Liquor shops.		Toddy shops.		Foreign liquor shops.		Total.	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
Baroda ..	213	213	5	3	7	7	225	223
Kadi ..	219	221	...	...	2	2	221	223
Navsari ..	368	368	353	353	7	7	728	728
Amreli ..	31	53	1	1	...	...	32	54
Total ..	831	855	359	357	16	16	1,206	1,228

The increase of 22 shops in the Amreli Division is only apparent as these were old shops already sanctioned and in existence, but were kept closed by the Ijardars during the previous years.

40. The following statement shows the number of offences detected, and the number of convictions and acquittals:—

Particulars regarding Abkari Offences.

District.	Offences detected.	Results.		Remarks.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Baroda	92	79	13	.....
Kadi	20	11	4	5 pending.
Navsari	116	105	10	1 Do.
Amreli	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	228	195	27	6 pending.

The number of convictions in the Navsari Division is greater than in the year preceding, while Baroda and Kadi show a marked decrease in the number of offences committed. This is the result of greater activity and efficient control exercised by the Excise Staff.

K.—Opium.

Sources of opium revenue.

41. The sources of opium revenue were :—

(*a*) Profits on opium issued to farmers and licensed Vendors for local consumption.

(*b*) Fees for licenses for retail sale and miscellaneous receipts.

Condition of opium manufacture and Toddy cultivation.

42. The manufacture of opium is a state monopoly on the Bengal system. The right of the retail sale of opium for consumption in the State is sold by auction.

Poppy cultivation was less than the previous year.

43. During the year under report poppy was cultivated in Sidhpur and Kheralu Talukas of the Kadi District, as the export of opium to China was stopped. Thus the poppy cultivation has been largely curtailed.

Conditions of license to sell.

44. Licensed cultivators are bound to sell all juice to the State at the rate fixed previous to issuing the licenses. The maximum rate for the best juice for the year was fixed at Rs. 3-8-0 per seer of 40 tolas. In the preceding year the rate allowed was Rs. 4-0-0.

Quantity of opium sent to local depots and sold to China and to British Government.

45. The following table shows the quantity of opium sent to the local depots, the quantity sold in China and that sold to the British Government :—

Year.	Opium sent to local Depots for consumption in the State in lbs.	Opium sold to British Government at Gazipur, etc. in lbs.	Opium sold in China, in lbs
1913—14	31,920	.....	40,494
1914—15	29,540	14,561	7,000

The quantity sent to the depots is dependent on the expected consumption in the State as also on the balance in the depots at the time of requisition.

Financial resuls of sale within State limits.

46. The financial results of the sale of opium within State limits are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Cost of production in Rs.	Amount realised from licensed vendors in Rs.	Profit to the State in Rs.
1913—14	1,48,497	3,94,516	2,46,019
1914—15	1,80,979	4,19,219	2,38,240

Financial results of sale in China.

47. The following table will show the results of the sale of opium in China :—

Year.	Cost price, including railway freight, etc.	Transit duty.	Total cost.	Sale proceeds.	Profit to the State.
1913—14	2,19,693	1,79,400	3,99,093	18,55,364	14,56,271
1914—15	40,042	30,000	70,042	4,24,350	3,54,308

Effect of British prohibition of opium export.

48. The above figures show the income from the sale of opium chests shipped to China in 1911-12. The export of opium to China is prohibited by the British Government, and consequently no more chests were sent.

Financial results of opium sold to British Government.

49. The following table shows the results of opium sold to British Government :—

Year.	Cost price including railway freight, etc.	Transit duty.	Total cost.	Sale proceeds.	Loss to the State.
1913—14	...	...	...	...	...
1914—15	8,43,557	...	8,43,557	6,97,144	1,46,412

A heavy loss in transaction.

50. The state had thus to suffer a heavy loss of Rs. 1,46,412.

L.—Salt.

General.

51. Salt arrangements for Baroda, Kadi and Navsari Districts remained the same as in the previous year.

Amount realised from salt manufacture.

52. The amount realised from the manufacture of natural salt in the Okhamandal and Kodinar Talukas was, during the year under report, Rs. 844 against Rs. 752 in the previous year. The increase is too small to require any comment.

M.—Ports.

Income from Port dues.

53. The Port dues remained the same as in the previous year. The income from Port dues for the year under report was Rs. 5,714 against Rs. 5,975 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 261 is due to the lesser number of crafts arriving at the Ports of Navsari and Billimora than in the previous year.

N.—Stamps.

Constitution.

54. As usual, the Accountant General was in charge of the supply and sale of stamps, while the supervision over the arrangement and the general working of the Stamp Act rested with the Joint Sar Suba.

Revenue.

55. The Revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the year under report and the year preceding is shown in the following table :—

Items.	1913—14.			1914—15.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Court fee ...	3,27,367	14	0	3,26,662	11	0
Documentary ...	3,12,153	7	4	2,81,576	4	3
Special levies ...	8,908	2	3	7,864	5	3
Miscellaneous receipts ...	16,715	5	6	14,285	15	4
Total ...	6,65,144	13	1	6,30,389	3	10

Decrease in the stamp revenue is due to the decrease in the number of documents executive during the year and to a probable decrease in the number of suits filed in the Judicial Courts.

Expenditure.

56. The following statement will show the expenditure incurred under the head of "Stamps" in the following two years :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1913—14 ...	60,513	15	6
1914—15 ...	43,292	1	11

Last year stamps were ordered out from Europe while in the report year it was not necessary to do so. This mainly accounts for the decrease in the expenditure.

Inspection.

57. The Inspector of Registration inspected 15 Stamp Depôts, 13 Stamp Vendors' Daftars and 27 Public Offices in order to see that stamp revenue was being properly safe-guarded.

Cases referred to Varisht Court.

58. The Department referred 12 cases to the Varisht Court for decision during the year while there were 11 cases pending decision by that court at the close of the previous year. Of the total number 23, 13 cases were decided by that court, seven being cases referred during the year and the remaining 6 pending from the last year. Out of the 13 cases decided, the Varisht Court agreed with the Department in 8 while it differed in 5.

The number of cases pending decision by the Varisht Court at the close of the year was 10 (ten).

O.—Barkhali.

Personnel.

59. Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar was in charge of the Branch up to 21st May 1915 and Mr. V. Y. Vanikar from 22nd May 1915 to the end of the year and Mr. R. K. Jadhav worked as Assistant throughout the year.

Work done by the temporary record establishment.

60. The temporary establishment for arranging records was engaged in indexing and filing papers relating to Vatan. The Districts of Amreli and Navsari were finished during the year and those of Kadi and Baroda were taken up.

The chaotic condition of the papers involves much labour and time and the work goes on more slowly than was at first expected.

Revised Barkhali Patraks.

61. Revised Barkhali Patraks of 104 villages as against 369 of the last year were prepared during the year as shown under: —

Division.	Taluka.	No. of villages.
Baroda ...	Karjan ...	53
Baroda ...	Saoli ...	26
Kadi ...	Sidhapur ...	25
	Total ...	104

Work done by the special Mobadla Party.

62. The Barkhali Special Duty Kamdar, Mr. Narayan Waman Liamaye, finished 46 villages of Kadi Taluka during the year. In all, 469 succession decisions were passed by the Sar Suba, Mr. Vanikar. Barkhali land measuring 786 Bighas, assessed at Rs. 1,347, was resumed. Last year, 2,835 Bighas, assessed at Rs. 4,023, were resumed.

Village cases.

63. Orders regarding thirteen Inami villages were passed by the Huzur. Orders about one village were passed by the Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat and in one village case the department was empowered to pass orders. Ten miscellaneous Tippans were submitted, on five of which orders have been passed,—three by the Huzur, one by the Dewan Saheb and one by the Council. Of the fifteen village cases dealt with, two were entirely resumed, one partially resumed, five continued with settlement, two with Vadharo, one with Vadharo and service; in one case quarter part of the village of the value of Rs. 341 was purchased for Rs. 1,820 and the rest were continued without any change. Rs. 464 have been continued in lieu of resumed villages.

64. In the Cash Branch 209 claims were disposed of. The amount claimed was Rs. 77,167 out of which Rs. 55,712 were continued and Rs. 21,455 disallowed. Last year's claims were 149 and the amount claimed and continued were respectively Rs. 52,560 and Rs. 41,271. Allowances of the value of Rs. 559 per annum were purchased for Rs. 6,527, giving an average of about twelve times on the amount purchased. Last year's figures were Rs. 309 and Rs. 4,133 respectively.

Cash work.

65. In the non-guaranteed Giras Branch, fourteen claims came up for disposal. The amount claimed was Rs. 835 of which Rs. 405 were continued and Rs. 430 disallowed. Giras of the value of Rs. 670 was purchased for Rs. 12,780, giving an average of about nineteen times on the amount purchased. Last year's claims were sixteen and the amounts claimed and purchased were Rs. 388 and Rs. 92 respectively.

Non-guaranteed Giras work.

66. In the Vatan Branch fourteen claims were disposed of. Of these, one was original, four succession, two compensation and seven were miscellaneous. The amount claimed was Rs. 2,758, of which Rs. 2,331 were continued and Rs. 427 discontinued. Three Vatans were continued with ten annas service and one with full service. One vatan was made Khalsa and maintenance allowance granted. Two vatans of the value of Rs. 141 were bought for Rs. 1,575, giving an average of 11 times on the amount purchased. Last year's claims were 19 and the amounts continued and discontinued were Rs. 7,748 and Rs. 176 respectively.

Vatan work.

67. Only 13 Sanads—three of the first class and ten of the second class—were issued during the year, out of which two Sanads of the second class were issued on application by the Holders who had lost original ones.

Sanad work.

Arrears and Refunds.

68. Rs. 320 were refunded and Barkhali arrears amounting to Rs. 1,761 were written off. Last year's figures were Rs. 6,022 and Rs. 18,943 respectively.

Settlement of Barkhali Land.

69. Twelve original Settlement orders were passed—eleven about non-guaranteed Giras land measuring 99 Bighas, assessed at Rs. 681, being transferred by sale, and one about Nakri land measuring 12 Bighas, assessed at Rs. 200. Owing to non-adjudication of boundary disputes about 1,737 Bighas still remain to be settled. Excluding Petlad and Kadim lands, 43 claims about Barkhali land already settled were disposed of. In 15 of the claims, 99 bighas assessed at Rs. 211, were resumed, and in 28, bighas 280, assessed at Rs. 445, were continued as Barkhali. A Kothali Santh of Rs. 23 per annum was fixed in lieu of bighas 23 assessed at Rs. 27. Barkhali land measuring 100 Bighas assessed at Rs. 501 was resumed under Sections 3 and 9 of the Public Institutions Rule. In Petlad, out of 47 claims about Barkhali land already settled, previous orders were upheld in 12 and upset in 35. 36 Claims about Kadim land already settled were advanced, of which 33 were disposed of. Out of 137 petitions of Giras land in Manjusar, 128 were disposed of. Original Barkhali Patraks of four Inami villages were prepared during the year. This year's figures as compared with those of last year stand as under :—

Item.	1913—14	1914—15
Original settlement orders ...	20	12
Review claims about Barkhali Land...	23	43
Review claims in Petlad ...	48	47
Do. about Kadim-land ...	194	171

Barkhali land succession and purchase of land.

70. 107 Barkhali land succession cases were disposed of against 115 in the last year. Rs. 438 were levied for laches, against Rs. 449 in the last year. No lands were purchased this year. Last year Bighas 410, assessed at Rs. 618, were purchased for Rs. 5,963.

Loan work.

71. Ten loans amounting to Rs. 50,370 were advanced as shown under :—

NAME.	Amount : Rs.
Mr. Khanderao Khaserao Raje Shirke ...	7,662
Thakore of Miyaguam ...	417
Mr. Hanmantrao Sadashivrao Gaekwad ...	156
Mr. Balcrishna Ranjitrai Desai ...	72
Mrs. Sitabai, widow of Sadashivrao Gaekwad	1,300
Nawab Saheb Mir Sadruddin ...	5,700
Parikh Maganbhai Purshottam Haribhaktiwala	15,000
Mr. Gangajirao Sakharamrao Gaekwad ...	5,001
„ Gadhvi Jiva Jetha ...	5,062
„ Malojeerao Khaderao Gaekwad ...	10,000
Total	50,370

Appeals to the Huzur.

72. Sixty-five appeals were preferred to the Huzur against the decisions of the department. Of these, twenty-nine were rejected, five upheld, one removed from the file, two modified, and six remanded to the department for revision, and the remaining twenty-two are still pending. Last year's figures were seventeen rejected, seven upheld, three modified, and four remanded to the department for revision.

Record work.

73. The Barkhali-land record for the year 1914-15 has been arranged in accordance with the record rules.

Expenditure.

74. The expenditure on the Barkhali Branch during the year was as under :—

Item.	Pay.	Bhatta.	Contingent.
Assistant and establishment ...	9,732	665	1,150
Temporary Record establishment ...	3,104	...	44
Other temporary establishment ...	1,204	89	...
Total ...	14,040	754	1,194

Work done by the Revenue Officers.

75. The work done by the Subas, the Naib Subas, the Vahivatdars and the Mahalkaris was as under :—

Cash.

Divisions.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda ...	8	237	138	
Kadi ...	12	503	340	
Navsari ...	11	665	295	
Amreli ...	3	207	132	
Total ...	34	1,612	905	

Watan.

Divisions.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	Remarks.
Baroda ...	...	...	...	
Kadi ...	3	1,079	1,079	
Navsari ...	...	...	...	
Amreli ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3	1,079	1,079	

Cash Giras.

Divisions.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda ...	2	63	63	
Kadi ...	1	39	39	
Navsari ...	12	1,213	1,187	
Amreli ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	15	1,315	1,289	

Barkhali Land Succession.

Divisions.	No. of claims.	Land Purchased.		Lump sum given.	Remarks.
		Bighas.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda ...	2,196	...	...	...	
Kadi ...	878	127	128	1,174	
Navsari ...	406	...	...	...	
Amreli ...	23	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,503	127	128	1,174	

Statement of Barkhali Land.

Divisions.	Total No. of claims.			Rejected.			Resumed.			Remarks
	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baroda ...	212	738	2,111	20	75	272	192	663	1,839	
Kadi ...	142	1,854	2,586	13	164	283	129	1,690	2,303	
Navsari ...	17	279	994	7	250	903	10	29	91	
Amreli ...	4	87	114	...	...	...	4	87	114	
Total ...	375	2,958	5,805	40	489	1,458	335	2,469	4,347	

Inspection of Talukas.

75. Mahal Offices of Sinore, Karjan and Petlad of the Baroda Division and that of Dehgam of the Kadi Division were inspected during the year.

No principle laid down.

77. No important principle was laid down during the year.

Work of the staff very satisfactory.

78. The staff has discharged its duties very satisfactorily.

P.—Survey and Settlement.

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

79. The post of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was held by Mr. K. B. Jadhav throughout the year, except when he was absent on leave for short periods. During his absence the Senior Assistant was in charge.

Assistants in charge.

80. The post of the Mapni Sar Kamdar was held by Mr. Ambalal Patel for the greater part of the year, when Mr. L. G. Ghanekar the permanent incumbent relieved him towards the end of the year. Mr. R. N. Ambegaokar worked as Prat Sar Kamdar throughout except when he was on leave. During his absence his charge remained with Mr. Ambalal. The post of the Jamabandi Assistant was held by Mr. Uplap.

Division of work.

81. The work of the Settlement Department may be divided under the following heads :—

(1) Survey Operations.
(2) Classing Operations.
(3) Jamabandi and Record.
(4) City Survey and Inquiry.

Survey Operations.

Parties maintained.

82. There are four survey parties, "A," "B," "C," and "D," for field work and one for city survey.

83. At the time of the original survey, lands in the Farta Ankada villages other than those paying Vaje to the holders of such villages were measured field by field, while lands paying "Vaje" were left out in solid blocks. These lands in blocks have now been measured field by field by the chain and cross-staff.

Measuring of Vaje paying land.

84. In the year under report 146 villages have been dealt with in Revision Survey operations. The number for last year was 347. There are no more villages now which are in need of revision of their measurement.

Number of villages dealt with.

85. The City Survey Party made a survey per property of the Amreli Town and correction work of Petlad and Visnagar.

Work of City Survey Party.

Classing Operations.

86. There are 2½ parties known as "E" and "F" and Half party. The latter is utilised for miscellaneous work and the first two for regular field work.

Parties maintained.

87. The work done by these parties (as in the case of measuring parties) may be divided under two heads: Field work and Barsat Tapasni.

Work divided under two heads.

88. "E" Party did Tapasni work of Dehgam Taluka at the Head-quarters till 7th December 1914. Afterwards it commenced revision classification of Mehsana Taluka which was finished at the end of April. It was afterwards ordered to assist "F" Party to complete 12 villages of Kadi Taluka.

Work done by "E" Party.

89. "F" Party did Barsat Tapasni work of Kheralu Taluka for a short time and afterwards began the work of Attarsumba. This

Work of "F" Party.

party was sent to the Kadi Taluka in the second week of December 1914 to do field work. The two parties between them finished the field work of two Talukas, *viz.*, of Mehsana and Kadi.

City Inquiry work.

Parties maintained.

90. There are five parties known as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Work of party No. 1.

91. Party No. 1 was working at the Head-Quarters, doing miscellaneous work of Baroda, Dabhoi, Petlad and Padra Towns.

Work of party No. 2.

92. Party No. 2 was working at Naosari till 22-8-1914 and was afterwards sent to Pattan.

Work of party No. 3.

93. Party No. 3 worked at Sidhpur till 9-6-1915 and thence was sent to Pattan.

Work of parties Nos. 4—5.

94. Parties Nos. 4 and 5 were kept at Pattan throughout the year.

City Appeals.

Appeals on file.

95. 308 new appeals were received during the year and there were 58 pending of the last year, making in all 366. The number for the last year was 532.

Disposal of appeals.

96. Of these, 275 were disposed of and 91 remained pending as compared with 58 for the last year. Of the appeals disposed of, 77 were confirmed, 38 original orders modified, 160 original orders reversed.

Jamabandi.

Charge of the office.

97. Mr. K. V. Uplap was in charge of the office throughout the year except when he was absent on short leave on a few occasions.

Reports sanctioned.

98. During the year Revision Settlement Reports of the following Talukas were sanctioned :—

Mahuwa	...	... 4-2-1915
Baroda	...	... 27-2-1915
Pattan	...	... 31-3-1915
Harij	...	... 17-5-1915

Settlement applied to Udafa villages.

99. One village of Vyara, *viz.*, Dharampur, was brought under settlement.

Jamabandi.

100. Jamabandi of all the three Talukas, *viz.*, Saoli, Karjan, and Sidhpur, which was in arrears at the close of the last year, was done during the year under report.

Jamabandi of Mewasi villages.

101. In addition to the above, Jamabandi of the following 36 Mewasi villages was also done :—

24 Villages of Kalol.
10 Villages of Kadi.
2 Villages of Mehsana.

Total No. of villages to which settlement was applied.

102. In all during the year Jamabandi of 273 villages was sanctioned, *viz:*—

63 Villages of Saoli.
90 „ of Karjan.
78 „ of Sidhpur.
6 Udafa villages.
36 Mewasi villages.

273

Ferisht.

103. The work of indexing the original settlement papers of Palasana, Velachha, Waghodia, Dhari, Khamba, Kodinar, Karjan, Saoli and Sidhpur was finished and papers sent to the Fadnis Office. Arrangements are made to complete the arrears of past work.

Record.

Charge of the Office.

104. Mr. Balkrishna Atmaram Raje was in charge of the Office throughout the year.

Establishment insufficient.

105. The present Establishment is not big enough to cope with the arrears of work. Necessary arrangements are now made to finish them.

Preparation of Maps.

106. During the year Maps of 352 villages were prepared as compared with 260 for the last year. The number of Maps prepared was 558 as compared with 429 of the last year.

Expenditure.

Expenses.

107. The total expenses were Rs. 2,54,555 as compared with Rs. 2,56,120 for the last year.

Q.—Giras.

Personnel.

108. During the year under report the Giras Department remained under the control of Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar except for one month when he was on privilege leave and when the acting charge remained with Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai,—the Naib Sar Suba, Revenue Department, under Huzur Orders. There has been no change in the personnel of the Giras Department. Messrs. V. A. Mehd and A. K. Patel held the posts of Giras Assistant and Sub-assistant respectively throughout the year.

Messrs. Hate and Limaye who joined the Department under Huzur Orders as Probationers, have been transferred to the Judicial and Revenue Departments respectively, on their having passed the prescribed examinations.

Noticeable changes in the working of the Department.

109. According to the understanding finally arrived at, on the points raised at the Giras Conference of 1907, the Thakores of Bhaderwa and Sinor, and the Manager of Pethapur, have been invested with powers to try possessory suits in their Wantas on condition of their agreeing to observe all the rules and regulations of our State Courts, and making themselves amenable to the supreme control of our Judicial Department.

Local cess which was imposed in the previous year on all guaranteed lands with the concurrence of the Government of India, has been recovered for the most part, in spite of the attempts of some Thakores to throw difficulties in the way of its realisation. The Thakores have submitted a representation against the imposition of the local cess. A rejoinder to the representation has been submitted by His Highness's Government and it is hoped that the imposition will be upheld.

The draft Rules for regulating an alienation inquiry in the guaranteed Wantas of the tributaries and their Bhayats which were discussed at the Residency last year, have been finally approved by the Government of India, and published in the State Agna Patrika with a Gujerati translation.

The Thakores of Bhaderwa and Sanore, and the Managers of Mandwa and Pithapur, have already submitted applications for holding the alienation inquiry in their Wantas and it is expected that others will soon follow suit. The inquiry work has been entrusted under Huzur Orders to Mr. Mehd in addition to his present duties. Before starting the inquiry, however, it is necessary to measure and class Giras lands. An understanding has already been

arrived at with the Girassias through the Residency to make a revenue survey of all the guaranteed lands and steps are being taken in consultation with the Survey Department to send a Survey Party fully equipped to start the work at the opening of the season in November next.

Main work done.

110. The Department had mainly to do the following kinds of work :—

1. Inquiries into and passing decisions on :—
   (*a*) Succession Cases,
   (*b*) Miscellaneous Claims.
2. Correspondence with the Residency and other Departments of the State and with the Guaranteed Girassias, etc.
3. Buying up for a lump sum guaranteed lands or commutation of the same for an annual Kothali Santh.
4. Arrangements of records, inspection of Taluka Cutcherries and the execution of the decision of the Residency and the State Giras Courts.

Work under the first head.

111. The following table will show the work done under the first head :—

Nature of Cases.	Balance at the end of last year.	New cases filed during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of pending cases disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Succession Cases ...	14	70	84	65	19
Miscellaneous	13	45	58	55	3

There have been no new claims for guarantee either to lands or cash and the coparcenary and other suits in which the Government interests are not directly concerned have for the last two years been taken to the regular Civil Courts. This accounts for the disappearance of coparcenary suits and the decrease in the number of miscellaneous claims.

There were altogether 141 Residency references during the year, of which 139 were disposed of and 2 remained pending.

Result of the 1st appeal.

112. The result of the appeals heard by the Giras Adhikari is as follows :—

Balance at the end of the last year.	Fresh appeals received during the year.	Total.	Number of appeals in which the decisions of the Lower Court were confirmed.	Number of appeals in which the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed.	Number of appeals in which orders were revised or modified.	Number of appeals amicably settled.	Number of appeals withdrawn.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35	21	56	28	3	2	1	2	36

From the above it will be seen that the work of the original Court is highly satisfactory and calls for no remarks.

Result of appeals at the Residency.

113. The result of the appeals heard by the Residency is as follows :—

No.	Heads under which the decisions fall.	During the year 1913-14.	During the year 1914-15.	Remarks.
1	Decisions of Giras Adhikari confirmed ...	60	16	
2	Modified	...	1	
3	Appeals withdrawn	...	4	
4	Remanded to the original Court for inquiry	2	...	
5	Amicably settled	3	...	
	Total ...	65	21	

The result of the Residency appeals is also eminently satisfactory. Out of 17 appeals that actually came up for decision, only in one case was the decision altered. Some of the appeals decided by the Resident were very important, *e.g.*, the Mehsana Gabhan Case and the Manekpur case.

Inspection of Taluka Offices and Localities.

114. The Giras Assistant and his staff inspected eighteen Taluka Offices during the year under report. Besides these, five places were visited for local inspection and inquiries.

Cash Haks made Khalsa.

115. In the Talukas of Pattan, Sinor, etc., Cash Grants of the annual value of Rs. 21-11-9 have been struck off this year with the concurrence of the Residency under the provisions of the Kapat Rules.

Commutation of guaranteed lands, etc.

116. The department succeeded during the year in commuting 304-15 Bighas of land for an annual Kothali-Santh of Rs. 832-13-4 and in purchasing outright 20-18 Bighas for a lump sum of Rs. 575. Besides 5-5 Bighas were taken up for public purposes.

Records.

117. The work of handing over the records to the Fadnis Cutcherry is practically over and it is hoped that next year it will be finished. It is a great relief to the department that the important records of the Giras, involving the labour of years and costing hundreds of thousands of rupees, have at length found safe asylum in the archives of the record offices of the State

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A.—Development of Village Panchayats.

The village community: Break-up under the Ryotwari Settlement.

The village community is the basis of Indian Society and of Indian Polity. It was in a flourishing condition in the latter half of the 18th and the earlier portion of the 19th centuries. The tendency of the Ryotwari Settlement to break up the village constitution and destroy its unity, apprehended by Sir Charles Metcalfe in his celebrated minute of 1830, had its full effect in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The effect of the Ryotwari Settlement has been graphically described by Mr. Dutt as follows: "With the introduction of the Ryotwari Settlement the village as a political organization has ceased to exist; the powers and privileges of Self-Government have terminated. Common rights, common sharing of burdens, common petitions against fiscal demand, common actions in emergencies, are at an end. Each individual tiller is isolated from his co-villagers, and is a separate unit in the eyes of Government. Each stands ignorant and feeble before a powerful Government, and pays the revenues which the Settlement Officer demands, or silently surrenders his land. Among the many undoubted improvements in the modern methods of administration, the ignoring of Village Communities in India will not be classed as one." (Administration Report, 1904-05, pp. 141-42).

Village service.

2. This disintegrating tendency of the Ryotwari Settlement was as far as possible guarded against in this State from the very commencement of settlement operations. As early as 1893, in a report,

Mr. Elliot, the Settlement Officer, spoke of the scheme of maintaining the old village services as one which "His Highness the Maharaja has personally fostered and made his own. His generous wish is that the village should once again be self-ruling." Provision was made in every village to maintain the services it enjoyed before the introduction of the Survey and Settlement. A deduction was made from the revenue demand of every village for the maintenance of the village services. The entire cost was estimated to be twelve and a half lacs (Rs. 12,58,957), while the service-lands held previously and the old cash payments were estimated at Rs. 9½ lacs a year (Rs. 9,50,946). The additional cost to the State for the maintenance of the village service in all the Talukas of the State was therefore 3 lacs (Rs. 3,08,011).

It was His Highness's own idea that a school-master should be added to the body of village servants and that one should be provided in every village which had no regular school and could produce sixteen scholars of either sex. Under this rule 632 new schools were established in the State, that is, about twenty in each Taluka between 1891 and 1893. The unity of the village was preserved to some extent: common services were provided and a school-master was set to work in every village.

Organization of Village Panchayats undertaken.

3. The next move forward was made in 1901. In that year the late Mr. Pandit, who was then Judicial Secretary, was requested to prepare a memo on the Taluka and District Boards of the Bombay Presidency. He submitted his memo on the 30th March 1901, explaining in detail the constitution and working of these boards. The Huzur then passed the following order on the 15th May 1901:—

"1. It is desirable to give some of the powers of the Taluka Local Boards to our village officials or village panch as far as they can be safely entrusted to these bodies.

"2. We have got no District Boards in our Raj, and it is desired that the villages should be trained to have such a sort of self-government in such matters as come within the cognisance of the Local Boards. With a view to carry out this object and make the villages a unit of self-government such of the powers relating to local matters as can be vested in them should be given to them.

"3. The Dewan and the Sar Suba should consider the subject of this memorandum and devise rules in the form of a Niyam—'Regulations'—calculated to vest such powers in the village officials as they think can safely be entrusted to them. This Niyam should then be incorporated, as far as possible, in our rules of village service and village management. Such rules as cannot be incorporated therein shall have to be separately codified and published. The new Niyam should then be submitted to the Huzur for approval and sanction."

Draft Rules.

4. A draft of the rules was accordingly prepared by the Revenue Department and sent to the Dewan, the late Dewan Bahadur Shrinivas Raghava Iyengar. In his memo dated the 30th Sept. 1901, he pointed out that the draft prepared by the Revenue Department did not answer fully the required purpose. "The object in view," he proceeded, "is to train the village people in self-government in certain local matters. For this purpose it would be necessary to have in the Panchayat some members who possess the confidence of the people. It is through these people that government can reach the masses and bring them over to take some interest in the management of local affairs."

D. B. Iyengar's recommendations.

5. He recommended that:—

Half the number should be elected by the people and the other half nominated by the Suba of the Divivion. The Mukhi Patel should be the Sar Panch.

That the elected members should bear a definite proportion to the number of families in the village but that a minimum as well as a maximum should be fixed.

That every village of a population of 1,000 souls and over, and every group of small villages, should have a Panchayat.

That the qualification for voters as well as candidates should be laid down.

He then went on to indicate the duties of the proposed Panchayat.

6. In concluding his memo he observed as follows :—

His observations.

"In fact the Panchayat when properly organized, encouraged and supervised can be turned to good account in various directions. The success of the experiment will, however, depend upon the manner in which it is worked by officials who are entrusted with the duty of organising and supervising these institutions. If the non-official members are treated in an unsympathetic and supercilious way, as the officials are so apt to do, the institutions will not take root at all. It is only by sympathetic treatment that they can be expected to take interest in the duties entrusted to them. When Government duties are to be performed by Panchayats, the requisite funds should be given to them out of the local improvement cess. I do not consider it necessary to have Taluka or District Boards for the present. These may come on later on if the Village Panchas prove useful."

Panchayats made elective and representative.

7. With his keen interest in the development of Self-Government, the Maharaja ordered the draft of Rules to be entirely recast in the light of the extremely helpful criticism of the Dewan. The principle of election and representation was accepted by the Government. The people were for the first time definitely admitted to a

partnership, however elementary, with Government in village concerns. While embarking on this policy of associating the people with Government under new and changed conditions, His Highness expressed a desire (No. $\frac{62}{15\text{-}8\text{-}1902}$) to have a Board similar to that of the village for each Taluka or Mahal and Peta Mahal and also one for each District or Prant. The Sar Suba was ordered to frame rules for the Taluka Boards and District Boards and to publish them in the Adnya Patrika (the Government Gazette) for popular criticism.

Panchayats organized.

8. The new rules for the organization of Village Panchayats were passed on December 27, 1902, and provided that every village with a population of one thousand or more was to have a Panchayat of its own. When the population was less, villages were to be grouped together and have a common Panchayat. The members of the Panchayat were to be not less than five or more than nine in number; one-half of them to be appointed by the District Officer or the Naib Suba, and the other half elected by the cultivators themselves. The Patel was to be the President of the Village Panchayat, and the Accountant and the School-master the ex-officio members. The supervision of village roads, wells, tanks and schools, of Dharmashallas, Chowras and Devasthans, of model farms and all government or common property, was to vest in the Panchayats. They were to help in the work of medical relief and of famine relief in times of emergency. They were to co-operate with Village Munsiffs in settling civil disputes, and with Sub-Registrars in their official work. They were to see that the boundary marks in the fields were kept in order, and that the village cattle pound was properly managed. They were to hold monthly meetings.

Number of Panchayats per district.

9. By 1904, Panchayats were formed throughout the four districts, and their number per district was then as follows:—

District.	No. of Panchayats.
1. Baroda ...	627
2. Kadi ...	788
3. Naosari ...	444
4. Amreli ...	212
Total ...	2,071

In this way the old system of Village Self-Government was to some extent perpetuated and was also connected in 1904 with the new scheme of District Self-Government.

Number of Village Boards.

10. The following table gives the number of Village Boards organized year by year since 1904-05 :—

No. of Village Boards.

Year.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Naosari.	Amreli.	Total.
1904—05	627	788	444	212	2,071
1905—06	626	781	455	220	2,082
1906—07	629	777	458	218	2,082
1907—08	628	777	461	218	2,084
1908—09	634	778	461	225	2,098
1909—10	634	780	461	225	2,100
1910—11	633	783	461	225	2,102
1911—12	658	784	461	228	2,141
1912—13	678	798	470	233	2,179
1913—14	678	860	470	233	2,241
1914—15	686	883	476	242	2,287

System built up from below.

11. As a part of this new scheme of District Self-Government, each group of villages returns one member to the Local Board of the Taluka in which the villages are situated. It will thus appear that in the Baroda State the organization of the Village Panchayats preceded the establishment of the Local Boards. The system of Local Self-Government was built up from below upwards. The Village Panchayats are not merely so many electoral groups for the Taluka Boards, but they also discharge some independent duties.

Independent duties.

12. In 1906 they were given:—(*a*) the power to appoint, suspend, punish, sanction leave, make temporary appointment during absence of all village servants except the Patel, the Talati and the Havildar; (*b*) the authority to draw the amount for "Parab Havada" from the Taluka Treasury, make out pay bills and on receipt of the amount from the Treasury pay the salaries of all the Village Servants except the Patel, the Talati and the Havildar.

Petty civil and criminal powers.

13. In 1907 and 1909 Rules were framed providing for the bestowal of powers of deciding petty civil and criminal cases on deserving Panchayats. The following table gives the Panchayats so selected year by year since 1909-10.

Year.	No. of Panchayats.	Cases disposed of
1909—10	111	170
1910—11	168	820
1911—12	159	911
1912—13	159	920
1913—14	159	668
1914—15	159	769

14. These Panchayats are distributed per district as follows :—

Distribution per district.

District.	No. of Panchayats.
Baroda ...	98
Kadi ...	36
Naosari ...	16
Amreli ...	9
Total ..	159

15. In the year 1909-10 a new policy of the distribution of two-thirds of the Local Cess grant allotted to the Taluka Boards, among the Village Boards in proportion to their receipts was adopted. Each Village Board was expected to be placed in a position to supply its own wants and was not expected to depend on the Taluka Boards for its petty needs. It had not to go begging and scrambling, under this new policy, for as big a share as it could get of the money belonging to other villages. "It had to satisfy its own wants with its own money or remain with them unsatisfied." The experiment was watched with great interest and it was hoped that the Village Panchayats would prove worthy of the trust reposed in them. This new policy was given a trial for 3 years and the following amounts were distributed among them :—

Distribution of Local Cess to Village Boards.

09—10	...	Rs. 1,04,775
10—11	...	,, 1,09,229
11—12	...	,, 1,33,774

After a trial for two years the Administration Report for 1911-12 remarked as follows :—

"The grants to Village Boards for Village Works have increased, but the individual shares of the Board are too

small for any good or efficient work, and the question of a change in the system is under the consideration of Government. The Boards have been doing fairly good work especially where the Patel-President is energetic." (p. 88.) Finally in 1912-13 the Administration Report stated that "the system of distribution of Local Cess income to the Village Boards for the execution of works in the villages not being found suitable for promoting the execution of good, sound and substantial works, owing to the small amounts that a large body of the villages received, it was considered more convenient in the interest of the villagers to stop this system and revive the old system of entrusting the Taluka Boards with the Taluka allotments of the Local Cess Fund and authorising them to execute works according to the requirements of the several villages." (p. 81—82.)

It is worthy of special note that the experiment did not fail for want of interest on the part of the Village Panchayats. On the contrary, in this very year 1912-13, when grants to villages were stopped, the Administration Report freely acknowledged that "the Village Boards have also zealously performed their other duties in connection with Public Works and Sanitation." (p. 83.) So it was neither the untrustworthiness nor the incompetence of the Village Panchayats but the insufficiency of the funds placed at their disposal by Government, that wrecked this new policy from which so much was rightly expected. In short, the new policy did not get a fair trial.

Funds for the Panchayats.

16. This naturally leads to the question of funds for the Village Panchayats. For the experiment that failed merely for want of funds may be tried again with every chance of success.

In the Baroda State, the organization of the Panchayats preceded that of the Local Boards. The system of Local Self-Government has been built up from below upwards,

as has been already stated. Besides, when the rules were framed for the Village Panchayats, there was no idea of linking them up with the Taluka and District Boards. "I do not consider it necessary to have Taluka or District Boards for the present," said the late Dewan Bahadur Iyengar who was then Dewan. Therefore such of the duties of the Taluka Boards in British India as were considered suitable for the Village Panchayats were entrusted to them. It was proposed to provide them with requisite funds for the proper discharge of their duties. Within two years of the constitution of Village Boards, the Local Self-Government measure was passed on September 12, 1904, and Taluka and District Boards were created. The creation of the Taluka Boards, soon after the Village Boards which had already been given some of the duties of the former and funds provided for the same, naturally caused an overlapping of duties and some confusion. The funds proposed to be allotted to Village Boards could not be given when these bodies were linked up with the Taluka and District Boards and the funds given to the latter were not sufficient for the growing needs of the individual villages as well as those of the Talukas as a whole. In the failure of the "new policy" of distributing two-thirds of the income of the Taluka Boards among the individual Village Boards adopted in 1909-10 and abandoned in 1912-13, lie the germs of success. It has drawn the attention of the Government to the over-lapping of functions between the Village and Taluka Boards and the necessity of so co-ordinating them so as to permit individual growth without endangering the development of the system of Local Self-Government as a whole. Increased funds must accompany a division of functions.

Items of miscellaneous revenue.

17. Two small items of miscellaneous revenue, *viz.*, sale proceeds of the auction sale of fruit trees and those from the sale of the leaves of "Palas" tree, have been assigned to the

Village Panchayats. But the income thus assigned is too small to become useful. When even two-thirds of the Local Cess of the Taluka did not suffice for the individual villages it is no wonder that these two items become negligible. The question of separate funds for the Village Panchayats leads to the larger question of the Local Boards and their finance.

B.—Local Boards.

18. In No. 62 of the 15th Augt. 1902, His Highness had expressed a desire to have a board similar to that of the village for each Taluka, and also one for each district, and the Sar Suba was ordered to frame rules. The late Mr. R. C. Dutt on joining the Baroda State was able to give effect to this desire of the Huzur, and the Local Self-Government measure passed on September 12, 1904, provided for the creation of a Taluka Board for each Taluka and a District Board in each District. The failure of the monsoon in that year and the scarcity which had already begun to be felt in many parts of the State, were for a time thought to be unfavourable to the development of the scheme. But His Highness the Maharaja felt that the Local Boards would be a help to the operations of famine relief and therefore pressed for the early organization of the Local Boards, so that they might be in working order when the famine was at its worst.

Constitution of the Local Boards.

19. As regards the constitution of the Taluka Boards, it may be stated that all the villages in a Taluka are divided into a number of groups, and each group of villages returns a member to the Taluka Board. Similarly, each separate Municipality in the Taluka returns a member. And lastly, all the alienated villages in the Taluka have the privilege of choosing a

The Taluka Boards.

member. The persons thus elected form not less than one-half of the total number of members, the other half being nominated by the Government. Of the nominated members not more than half are Government servants; and the Naib Suba is the Chairman of the Taluka Board.

The District Boards.

20. As regards the constitution of the District Boards, it may be observed that each Taluka Board within the district elects one or more members of the District Board, and each Municipality with a population of over ten thousand, situated within the district, also sends up a member. These, with one member elected by alienated villages, are the elected members of the District Board, and their total number is not less than one-half of the total number of members. The other half are nominated by Government; and among nominated members not more than one-half are Government servants. The District Officer is the Chairman of the District Board.

Fundamental rules.

21. District and Taluka Boards having thus been constituted, it was necessary to provide funds, and to lay down rules, so that the Boards might commence work with the commencement of the next financial year, 1st August 1905. At a meeting of the Council on the 15th May 1905, twelve fundamental rules were laid down which may thus be summarised:—

(1) Local Boards shall have charge of village roads.

(2) May open village and temporary dispensaries and village markets, and shall manage Dharmshallas.

(3) Shall construct village tanks and wells for public use.

(4) Shall be in charge of village schools or Gramyashallas.

(5) Shall be in charge of vaccination and sanitary improvements in villages.

(6) Shall plant trees by the side of village roads where necessary.

(7) Shall maintain property vested in them.

(8) Shall maintain wharves and harbours vested in them.

(9) Shall perform the above eight classes of duties, vested in them by the law, out of the proceeds of the Local Cess, and specific grants made by the Government under the Act, as shewn below.

(10) A Government contribution of Rs. 87,000 for what were called Revenue Public Works is distributed among the Local Boards of the four Districts.

(11) The estimated proceeds of the Local Cess, after deductions provided in the law and of collection charges, amount to Rs. 2,84,000. This is distributed among the Local Boards of the four Districts. The annual Vaccination Grant of Rs. 14,000 and Primary Education Grant of Rs. 60,000 are also similarly distributed.

(12) Allotments according to the above rules, and amounting in all to Rs. 4,45,000 are made to the four Districts.

General rules.

22. In addition to these fundamental rules laid down by the Council, some general rules were also framed by the Revenue Minister, Mr. Dutt, for the guidance of the newly created institutions. These rules related to the conduct of business, the keeping of acccounts, the entertainment of adequate establishments, the distribution of the District allotments

among the Talukas comprised in each District and among the Village Panchayats in each Taluka, the proper supervision of village schools, the construction of village works, and generally the performance of all the duties imposed on the Local Boards by the law. In the conclusion, the Revenue Minister pointed out to the District Officers the added responsibility thrown on them in the following words :—

"Every District Officer must now feel that the future development of his district in the matter of water supply, primary education, and general improvement of villages, is largely in his hands. If the District shows satisfactory progress in these matters, it will be largely due to his energy, his industry, his conscientious work. If the District shows slow and unsatisfactory progress, it will be due to his want of zeal, his lack of interest in his duties. Thus a new field of usefulness, a new scope for his industry, is opened out to every district officer; and I know of no part of his work which is intrinsically more important, or to which I shall attach greater importance, than the steady and gradual improvement of his District, and the development of self-government in the State."

Response of the District Officers and Elected Members.

23. The District Officers responded zealously to this call. It was still more satisfactory to have found that the elected members of the Local Boards and the Village Panchayats showed a keenness and aptitude for work and a capacity for intelligent and combined action. His Highness the Maharaja evinced every desire to take these elected members into confidence, and sent orders that the Administration Report of each Taluka and each District should be submitted to Taluka and District Boards for their criticism and remarks, for the consideration of the Government. In 1909-10 the privilege of examining applications pending in the Vahivatdar's Office and making suggestions

upon them was conferred upon the members of Taluka Boards.

Commencement of work by the Boards.

24. The work of the Local Boards commenced on the 1st August 1905. But before the Boards came into legal existence the elected members rendered valuable service in an informal manner in famine relief work, in making payments to labourers in the distribution of doles, and in the construction of village wells. District Officers gladly availed themselves of these services and wrote very favourably of the work done. Both in Kadi and Navsari all the wells sanctioned as famine relief-works, for the supply of drinking water to villagers, were done by the villagers themselves and done economically and well. The following remarks of the District Officer of Navsari deserve to be quoted :—

"No better example is required to show that the people are capable of working together for the common good, under intelligent guidance, than the work the Village Panchayats did this year, all over the District, in the repair of old wells and the construction of new ones, to the extent of half a lac of rupees. There are not instances wanting in which more work was done, when found necessary, than the estimated amount; and there are no instances in which a single work was badly done by them. This speaks volumes in their favour. These very men—in the absence of encouragement and timely help—would have sat with folded hands, and complained, after the work was done by contractors, that the work was badly done, and that their wants remained unsatisfied."

Later history of the Boards.

25. Of the eight classes of duties detailed above, that of the charge of village schools or Gramyshallas has disappeared. There are no such schools under the charge of the Local

Boards. The Department of Education has charge of all the Primary Schools and supervises them.

Specific grants by Government.

26. The specific grants by Government mentioned in 9, 10 and 11 of the fundamental rules quoted above, have been discontinued.

(*a*) Revenue Public Works.

(*a*) A Government contribution of Rs. 87,000 for what were called Revenue Public Works was discontinued by Mr. Dutt himself in 1907 on the ground that the income from the Local Cess had increased.

(*b*) Primary Education.

(*b*) Though the grant for Revenue Public Works was discontinued in 1907, the Government at the instance of Mr. Dutt increased the grant for Primary Education from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 2,40,000. In addition to this, two sums of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000 were sanctioned towards the initial cost of the purchase of deadstock and the expense of opening new village schools. A change was introduced during the year 1908-09. The amount of Rs. 2,40,000 was divided between the Government and the Local Boards. Government contributed Rs. 1,40,000 and ordered the Boards to pay Rs. 1,00,000 out of the proceeds of the Local Cess. This new arrangement resulted in the curtailment of allotments to public works. From 1909-10 the Boards were ordered to pay one-third of the Local Cess for Primary Education. This change was made on the analogy of the practice in British India.

(*c*) Vaccination.

(*c*) The third annual grant was for Vaccination and amounted to Rs. 14,000. This was discontinued in 1908 by Mr. Kershaspji, who was then Dewan, for reasons similar to those for discontinuing the first, *viz.*, increase of income.

Increase of income.

27. This increase of income could not have been a surprise at all. Mr. Dutt himself wrote in his Report for 1904-05 as follows:—

"No Local Cesses were imposed when the new system of Survey and Settlement was introduced in the State. But when about one half of the State was settled the idea of imposing a Local Cess, as is done in British India, was conceived and reduced into practice. The cess was at first amalgamated with the Land Revenue; but as it was the Maharaja's desire to create Local Boards for the purpose of introducing Self-Government in local matters, His Highness directed in 1903-04 that the proceeds of the Local Cess should be separated from those of the Land Revenue . . . Some of the Talukas, comprising nearly one half of the State, will come in for Revision Settlement within the next three years . . . It thus happens that in one half of the State the Local Cess is levied on all lands—khalsa and alienated—while in the other half the Cess is levied only from alienated lands . . . There is a great scope for the increase of the Local Cess in future with the resettlement of all the Talukas in the State." (p. 72—74). The Revision of Settlements is not yet over and with the progress of the operations and the levy of this cess the amount is increasing. In the twelve fundamental rules laid down by the Council on 15th May 1905, there is no reference whatsoever to this inevitable rise of income and no suggestion that with this rise the specific grants would be liable either to curtailment or even discontinuance. The heads of income of the Local Boards were as follows:—

Year.	Local Cess.	P. W. Grants.	Vaccination.	Village Schools.
05—06	Rs. 2,84,000	Rs. 87,000	Rs. 14,000	Rs. 60,000
06—07	,, 2,84,000	87,000	14,000	2,90,000*
07—08	,, 3,65,000	...	14,000	2,40,000
08—09	,, 4,00,000	...	...	1,40,000
09—10	,, 7,59,000	...	...	69,000
10—11	,, 7,04,532	...	...	...
11—12	,, 6,16,306	...	...	...
12—13	,, 7,73,932	...	...	...
13—14	,, 9,29,410	...	...	...
14—15	,, 8,18,321	...	...	...

* This figure includes Rs. 50,000 sanctioned for that year alone towards initial expenses for dead stock, etc.

Expenditure on Primary Education.

28. The expenditure on Primary Education by the Local Boards is given below :—

The Primary Education Grant was discontinued after 1909-10.

Year.	P. E. Grant.
05—06	Rs. 42,414
06—07	,, 1,43,174
07—08	,, 1,79,075
08—09	,, 1,83,189
09—10	,, 1,92,016
10—11	,, 1,87,464
11—12	,, 76,987
12—13	,, 2,31,796
13—14	,, 2,64,434
14—15	,, 2,68,521

Reserve Fund.

29. Under section 48 of the Local Boards Act, one-fourth of the total Local Cess demand has been reserved for special expenditure in famine years. Until the year 1909 there was no maximum limit to the amount thus set apart. In that year, however, it was

laid down that the amount need not be allowed to exceed the income of the Local Boards for one year from the Local Cess. In bad years or in years of scarcity the disposal of this reserve fund rests with the Government and not the Local Boards. Whenever any amount is thus spent from this fund, annual deductions at the rate of 25 per cent. must be made till the amount again becomes equal to one year's income.

Resources strained.

30. Thus with the fixed annual contributions to the cost of Primary Education and Vaccination and the fluctuating contribution to the Reserve fund, the resources of the Local Boards are sorely strained. When it was decided to require the Local Boards to pay one-third of the Local Cess of Primary Education, fears were expressed regarding the strain on their funds. The Administration Report for 1908-09 remarked as follows:— "Considering the heavy cost of Education to Government, the new rule is not unfair. But there will be great difficulty in meeting the many pressing wants as regards communications, public buildings, and water-supply." (p. 86). This apprehension was not fully realised owing chiefly to two windfalls. The first was a munificent Jubilee grant of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees by the Maharaja in 1907 for the provision of wells for drinking water. The second was the refund from the Reserve Fund allowed to the Local Boards by Government in the following years:—

Year.	Amount of refund.
1908—09	Rs. 2,63,874
1909—10	,, 1,43,801
1910—11	,, 1,29,559
1911—12	,, 2,65,100
Total ...	Rs. 8,02,334

The Jubilee grant of 1907 and these refunds have diverted the attention of the Government from the comparative failure of the Local Boards in providing roads, improving tanks, building Dharmashalas and Choras with the funds at their disposal.

Facilities for passengers and goods.

31. One of the most noteworthy features of Baroda administration is the building of railways and improvement in communications. This rapid development of railways within the State has perhaps rendered expensive trunk roads unnecessary. But railways cannot prosper without feeder roads, Dharmshalas and wells near the stations for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and warehouses for the stocking of goods. Along with the building of railways these facilities for passengers and goods have to be provided. These are a legitimate charge on the Government. Roads between the villages may be left to the Local Boards.

"Choras."

32. Similarly the construction of "Choras" is a legitimate charge on Government. The upkeep and repairs, if they do not go over a certain fixed amount, may be left to the Local Boards.

C.—Municipalities.

General.

33. Prior to the passing of the Baroda Municipal Act in 1905, most of the Municipalities in the State were entirely managed by Vahivatdars, the executive heads of Talukas. The Baroda Municipality was managed by a Government Officer assisted by a Committee. There was no house-tax nor any general assessment of property, and the difference between its income and expenditure, varying between one and a half and two lacs a year, was made up by a contribution made by Government.

Distribution of Municipalities.

34. There were thirty-four District Municipalities, distributed as follows :—

Baroda	District	10	Naosari	6
Kadi	,,	12	Amreli	6

Government managed Municipal affairs and paid their expenses.

35. The people were in the happy condition of paying no Municipal Taxes and having no Municipal constitutions. The Government paid virtually all their expenses and Government Officers managed their affairs.

Self-Government in advanced municipal towns.

36. But, simultaneously with the introduction of self-government in rural areas by the creation of Panchayats and Local Boards, His Highness the Maharaja decided to introduce self-government in some of the more advanced municipal towns. A Municipal Act based on Bombay Municipal Act III of 1901 was passed and brought into force from the 1st February 1906.

Two Classes.

"A" Class.

37. Municipalities were henceforward divided into two Classes, A and B. Municipalities which were not sufficiently advanced for self-government were classed as A and they were managed by the Vahivatdars of the Talukas in which they were situated. An annual grant was made by the Government to these bodies for carrying on municipal work roughly in accordance with the importance of the towns.

"B" Class.

38. In the B Class were comprised municipalities which were self-governing. Besides the town of Baroda eight other towns were named from the beginning.

In place of specific grants which used to be made from the State Revenues to the district towns, sources of revenue yielding sums adequate for their expenditure at the time were generally assigned to the towns selected for the B Class Municipalities. Where such sources were not available specific grants were continued. With a careful development

of the sources of revenue assigned to them no need of fresh taxation was expected. The boon of self-government was granted to them without any addition to taxation. With regard to Baroda, some fresh sources of revenue were assigned to the Municipality. But the difference between the income and the expenditure still remained to the extent of Rs. 1,30,000. His Highness therefore directed that a specific grant of this sum from the State Funds to be given for five years. This grant is still made, but the amount is reduced to Rs. 1,25,000.

The Baroda Municipality.

39. The expectation of the late Mr. Dutt, that "within these five years the Municipal Commissioners will so manage their own concerns, reduce their expenditure and develop their income, that the Government grant will not be necessary after that period," has unfortunately not been realised. The figures of income and expenditure since the commencement of the Baroda Municipality on a self-governing basis are as follows :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1906—07	2,98,558	2,99,007
1907—08	2,74,211	2,49,158
1908—09	4,25,619	3,00,557
1909—10	3,56,269	2,88,988
1910—11	4,15,519	3,90,374
1911—12	3,87,012	3,97,071
1912—13	6,17,846	6,98,019
1913—14	4,30,905	5,67,244
1914—15	5,43,155	6,17,048

Heads of Income.

40. Under the head of Income the octroi and the grant from Government and water-cess form the most important items.

Arrears of Octroi Cess paid by Government

Years.	Octroi.	Grant from Government.	Water Cess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1906—07	44,117	1,30,000	57,883
1907—08	38,410	1,30,000	38,665
1908—09	1,36,518	1,30,295	96,214
1909—10	65,558	1,25,000	96,601
1910—11	1,88,099	75,000	78,521
1911—12	1,81,510	50,000	65,348
1912—13	1,81,498	2,50,000	90,308
1913—14	2,02,091	51,807	87,948
1914—15	1,90,995	1,50,000	91,004

Heads of Expenditure.

41. Under expenditure the most important heads are : (*a*) General Administration ; (*b*) Conservancy ; (*c*) Lighting ; (*d*) Roads ; (*e*) Road-watering ; (*f*) Water-works.

Year.	(*a*) General Administration.	(*b*) Conservancy.	(*c*) Lighting.	(*d*) Roads.	(*e*) Road watering.	(*f*) Water works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1906-07	25,664	56,870	17,510	58,753	14,710	28,428
1907-08	30,952	64,673	19,568	60,916	14,020	14,014
1908-09	31,831	65,098	20,445	66,509	26,109	1,396
1909-10	43,315	62,030	22,275	34,662	21 369	3,179
1910-11	40,180	66,828	27,597	81,037	21,222	1,149
1911-12	57,627	88,344	35,462	89,665	26,720	2,179
1912-13	63,381	76,200	30,096	73,845	29,979	10,621
1913-14	71,217	86,731	35,103	1,05,676	39,272	22,837
1914-15	74,964	94,226	35,834	1,19,841	39,955	35,025

Enquiry needed.

42. These figures of Income and Expenditure reveal a considerable fluctuation in some items from year to year and point to great irregularity in Municipal administration. The question of

doing away with the Octroi and imposing the Terminal Tax is pending before Government. The adoption of a Terminal Tax will inevitably lead to a diminution of income now derived from the Octroi and will require the development of fresh sources of income. There is already a proposal for the revision of the water-cess. The question of renewal or discontinuance of the annual grant from Government renewed for a period of five years from 1910-11 will soon arise. The present time therefore is singularly appropriate for enquiring into the administration and working of the Baroda Municipality and putting it on a sounder footing.

"Other Municipalities."

43. The figures of income and expenditure for the "Other Municipalities," that is, the other self-governing Municipalities, are given from 1907-08 instead of 1906-07 because in 1907-08 the number of such Municipalities rose to 10 and remains unchanged at present. The fixed grants allotted to these Municipalities in lieu of the Customs, tolls and excise as well as special grants to Pattan, Visnagar, Naosari and Amreli were discontinued from the 18th November 1909, and they were permitted to levy Octroi and other duties under the Municipal Act to meet their requirements.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1907—08	Rs. 1,02,354	Rs. 90,600
1908—09	,, 1,01,513	,, 94,455
1909—10	,, 70,509	,, 65,785
1910—11	,, 1,17,883	,, 1,01,030
1911—12	,, 1,36,989	,, 1,23,731
1912—13	,, 1,30,047	,, 1,45,576
1913—14	,, 1,64,288	,, 1,42,980
1914—15	,, 1,45,093	,, 1,66,790

Principal heads of income.

44. The principal heads of income for these bodies till November 1909 were as follows. After November 1909 Government Grants and allotments disappear in many cases and Municipal Rates and Taxes begin to appear instead.

Year.	Government Grant.	Allotments in lieu of customs, etc.	Municipal Rates, Taxes, etc.	Other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907—08	22,500	55,500	6,044	10,164
1908—09	20,500	52,500	7,371	8,365
1909—10	6,875	14,482	16,227	11,911
1910—11	3,250	.....	80,762	14,506
1911—12	3,420	.....	1,12,617	11,099
1912—13	.....	.....	1,13,901	10,766
1913—14	.....	.....	1,13,604	13,727
1914—15	.....	.....	1,20,323	17,338

Heads of Expenditure.

45. Under expenditure the most important heads are: (*a*) General Administration, (*b*) Conservancy, (*c*) Lighting, (*d*) Roads and other Public Works, (*e*) Road watering, (*f*) Other charges.

Year.	(*a*) General Administration.	(*b*) Conservancy.	(*c*) Lighting.	(*d*) Roads, etc.	(*e*) Road-Watering.	(*f*) Other charges.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907—08	6,937	30,283	12,712	20,172	4,569	16,024
1908—09	6,985	30,878	13,804	19,558	4,821	18,306
1909—10	7,210	28,480	11,619	3,807	3,006	11,661
1910—11	10,636	31,020	13,317	12,395	4,516	29,145
1911—12	10,973	34,331	13,214	21,043	5,878	38,292
1912—13	11,173	36,507	16,737	41,258	5,152	34,009
1913—14	11,214	35,813	17,720	32,847	7,403	30,902
1914—15	11,060	39,099	17,578	31,825	7,449	40,820

Results.

46. In comparison with the Baroda Municipality the "Other Municipalities" appear to be doing not at all badly. When we take into consideration the fact that our self-governing Municipalities have been in working for barely a decade, their working is not discouraging. The figures show that they are slowly awakening to what is required of them. These Municipalities appear to be rather overcautious in developing fresh sources of income, imposing new taxation and undertaking new activities. In the next decade perhaps they will show better results as they become more familiar with their work, realise the rapidly changing conditions of town life and the rising standard of comfort of the new generation.

The working of the Local Boards and of the "A" and "B" Class Municipalities during the year under report, 1914-15.

Local Boards.

Number of Local and Village Boards.

47. The number of District and Taluka Boards was the same as in the preceding year. There are four District Boards and thirty-eight Taluka Boards. The following statement shows the number of Village Boards in each of the four Districts:—

District.	No. of Village Boards.	
	1914—15	1913—14
Baroda ...	686	678
Kadi ...	883	860
Navsari ...	476	470
Amreli ...	242	233
	2,287	2,241

The increase of 46 is due to the formation of new Village Boards in Inami and Ankadia Villages.

Constitution.

48. The constitution of the Boards remained the same as in the preceding year. The Subas were Presidents of the District Boards, and the Naib Subas presided over the Taluka Boards. The Patels of Villages presided over the Village Boards. The following table shows the number and average attendance of members at the meetings of the District and Taluka Boards :—

District.	Members.			Total.	Average attendance.		Total.
	Elected.	Nominated.			Official.	Non-official.	
		Official.	Non-official.				
Baroda ...	110	56	66	232	29	99	128
Kadi ...	131	68	76	275	44	92	136
Navsari ...	75	39	45	159	26	52	78
Amreli ...	51	31	27	109	17	34	51
Total ...	367	194	214	775	116	277	393

Income.

49. The following statement shows the annual income of the Local Boards during the last two years :—

Heads of Income.	1914- 15	1913—14
Local Cess (including last year's balances) ...	8,18,321	9,29,410
Contribution from Government (including sale proceeds of fruits)	25,128	11,630
Contribution from private individuals ...	16,012	16,798
Miscellaneous	15,560	10,588
Proceeds from ferry boats	63	34
Rent of Dharmashallas	57	102
Recovery of advances and outstanding ...	19,957	22,956
Total ...	8,95,098	9,91,518

The decrease of Rs. 96,420 is due to the large decrease under the head of Local Cess on account of the adjustments made in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

50. The following statement shows the expenditure under various heads incurred by the Local Boards during the last two years :—

Items.	1914—15	1913—14
Administration	63,534	58,739
Civil Works	3,76,468	3,45,434
Education	2,68,521	2,64,434
Medical and Vaccination	19,743	19,250
Sanitation and other works of Public Convenience	6,962	5,762
Advances	28,066	25,446
Contributions from Local Cess to Municipalities and Vishishta Panchayats	9,897	6,204
Distribution of Local Cess to Village Boards for Civil Works	3,890	3,668
Miscellaneous	40,282	19,858
Reserve Funds...	.....	1,21,982
Refund from last year's savings	230	1,020
Total ...	8,17,593	8,71,797

The increase under the head of administration is due to the Navsari District Board having purchased new boring instruments, and the Amreli District Board having increased the Engineering Establishment by two Overseers for inspecting Civil Works. The increase under the head of Civil Works is due to a large amount having been spent on roads, wells and tanks. The decrease under the head of Reserve Fund is due to the adjustments made in the preceding year.

Charges under the different heads of Civil works.

51. The following statement compares the charges under the various heads of civil works incurred during the year under report with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	1914—15			1913—14		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Communications :—						
(*a*) Original	31,142	1	7	28,043	15	7
(*b*) Repairs	39,435	15	10	35,944	0	0
Total ...	70,578	1	5	63,987	15	7
Civil Buildings :—						
(*a*) Chowras.						
Original	18,998	4	11	18,450	1	6
Repairs	45,009	12	0	49,943	2	11
Total ...	64,008	0	11	68,393	4	5
(*b*) Dharmshallas.						
Original	156	13	0	200	0	0
Repairs	.....			434	13	0
Total ...	156	13	0	634	13	0
(*c*) Tile turning and supervision ...	5,482	6	9	6,268	11	1
Total ...	69,647	4	8	75,296	12	6
Water Supply :—						
(*a*) Wells.						
Original	82,493	14	9	88,184	12	4
Repairs	70,157	1	9	59,515	6	7
Total ...	1,52,651	0	6	1,47,700	2	11
(*b*) Tanks.						
Original	7,382	10	11	13,052	9	3
Repairs	42,712	4	9	32,876	15	1
Total ...	50,094	15	8	45,929	8	4
(*c*) Cattle troughs.						
Original	4,880	1	9	4,062	0	8
Repairs	641	9	5	4,084	7	9
Total ...	5,521	11	2	8,146	8	5
Total ...	2,08,267	11	4	2,01,776	3	8
Other Works :—						
Original	16,571	11	2	1,995	0	9
Repairs	814	13	9	187	11	5
Total ...	17,386	8	11	2,183	0	2
Civil Works with the Agency of Village Boards	3,873	4	6	899	0	6
Grand Total ...	3,69,752	14	10	3,51,343	0	5

The above statement shows that a large amount was spent on roads, wells and tanks.

"A" Class Municipalities.—"Vishishta Panchayats."

Number of Vishishta Panchayats.

52. During the year under report the number of Vishishta Panchayats was 29, while it was 28 in the preceding year. The increase of one is due to the establishment of a Vishishta Panchayat at Variav in the Navsari District. Thus there were 10 Vishishta Panchayats in the Baroda District, 10 in the Kadi District, 4 in the Navsari District and 5 in the Amreli District.

Constitution.

53. The constitution of Vishishta Panchayats remained unchanged. They combine the functions of Village Boards and Municipalities. The number of meetings held by the Vishishta Panchayats ranged from 3 to 36.

Income.

54. The following table shows the annual income of Vishishta Panchayats during the last two years :—

Heads of Income.	1914—15	1913—14
1. Grants by Government	19,497 15 7	20,421 15 1
2. Municipal Rates and Taxes :—		
(a) House Tax	26,377 0 7	20,788 3 7
(b) Octroi	48,729 1 5	45,470 4 3
(c) Toll...	2,657 15 10	2,414 7 2
(d) Water Cess	14,360 13 4	8,912 5 6
(e) Other Taxes...	3,748 6 8	4,288 5 11
Total Rs. ...	95,873 5 10	81,873 10 5
3. Other Sources of Income :—		
(a) Rent of Gamthan Land	113 1 9	.....
(b) Sale of Manure	354 13 9	172 3 0
(c) Receipts from Markets and Slaughter Houses	769 14 3	747 8 6
(d) Miscellaneous	5,720 12 7	4,313 9 11
Total Rs. ...	6,958 10 4	5,233 5 5
4. Contribution from Local Cess	8,646 9 8	13,635 13 2
Grand Total Rs. ...	1,30,976 9 5	1,18,164 12 1

Looking to the total increase, the slight decrease under heads 1, 2 (*e*), and 4 calls for no remark.

Expenditure.

55. The total expenditure during the last two years is shown below :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1914—15	1913—14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Administration	11,784 4 9	10,706 2 11
2. Public safety (Lighting and protection from fire)	16,899 4 7	14,095 7 11
3. Public health and convenience, (Conservancy, Public Works, Water Roads, etc.)	93,750 11 5	59,395 11 2
Total Rs. ...	1,22,434 4 9	84,197 6 0

The increase shows that the Vishishta Panchayats have been properly discharging their duties in looking to public comforts and convenience.

Inspection.

56. The work of the Vishishta Panchayats was inspected by the Subas, the Naib Subas, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Account Department.

General remarks.

57. All the Vishishta Panchayats are authorised under the Village Panchayat rules to hear and dispose of petty civil and criminal cases, and the work done by them was fairly satisfactory.

"B" Class Municipalities.

Number of Municipalities.

58. There were 10 self-governing Municipalities during the year under report as in the preceding year. The constitution of all the Municipalities except that of Baroda remained

unchanged. The Subas were the Presidents of the Pattan, Navsari and Amreli Municipalities and the Naib Subas were the Presidents of the Visnagar, Sidhpur, Dabhoi, Petlad, Gandevi and Billimora Municipalities. Under Huzur Order No. 217 of 31-8-1914, a Municipal Commissioner was appointed at Baroda instead of the Chief Officer, with more powers and higher salary. He is also the President of the Municipality and vested with the powers of the Suba in connection with Municipal work.

Constitution.

59. The following table shows the number of meetings held by, and the number of members in, the Municipalities:—

Name of the Municipality.	Number of meetings held.	Number of Members.	
		Elected.	Nominated.
Baroda	27	24	12
Dabhoi	10	10	10
Petlad	28	12	12
Pattan	8	12	12
Sidhpur	11	10	10
Visnagar	5	10	10
Navsari	10	12	12
Gandevi	16	8	8
Billimora	8	8	8
Amreli	13	12	12
Total ...	136	118	106

The total number of meetings held during the previous year was 130.

Total income.

60. The gross income of all the Municipalities was Rs. 6,88,248 against Rs. 5,95,193 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 93,055.

Income of the Baroda Municipality.

61. The income of the Baroda City Municipality is shown in the following table :—

Sources.	1914—15	1913—14
Grant from Government	1,50,000	51,807
Municipal Rates and Taxes :—		
(*a*) Octroi	1,90,995	2,02,091
(*b*) Tax on Animals and Vehicles ...	7,979	4,384
(*c*) Toll	5,964	4,460
(*d*) Water Cess	91,004	87,948
(*e*) Conservancy	26,629	27,770
(*f*) Other sources	37,031	30,678
(*g*) Miscellaneous	33,553	21,767
Total ...	5,43,155	4,30,905

The increase under the head of Government grant is due to the Municipality having received the outstanding balance from the grant of Rs. 1,25,000 during the year under report. The increase under the head of tax on animals and vehicles is due to the revised rates having come into force during the year under report. Energetic control over the work of collecting the toll explains the increase under that head. Increase in the number of water connections and the recovery of past arrears, explain the increase under the head of water cess. The increase under the head of other sources is due to the increase in the amount of interest received for the cash balance in the Bank of Baroda. The enhanced

income brought by the sale of manure and of old condemned materials and articles explains the increase under the head of miscellaneous. The decrease under the head of octroi is due to the War in Europe. The decrease under the head of conservancy rates is due to the correction of the faulty practice of indiscriminately registering the names of the persons liable to pay the conservancy tax.

Income of other Municipalities.

62. The following table shows the income of the other Municipalities.

Sources.	1914—15	1913—14
Municipal Rates and Taxes (Octroi, Toll, House Tax, Conservancy, etc.)	1,20,323	1,13,604
Other Sources	17,338	13,727
Miscellaneous	7,432	36,957
Total	1,45,093	1,64,288

The large decrease under the head of miscellaneous is due to the fact that in the previous year the arrears of local cess contribution were received by some of the Municipalities, and that Rs. 7,000 were privately contributed to the Pattan Municipality for laying out a garden and placing a marble bust of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The increase under other heads is due to the collection of toll tax at Dabhoi, of the privy cess at Petlad, of the water cess at Pattan, of the house tax at Amreli, and the recovery of the octroi arrears at Amreli.

Expenditure.

63. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities was Rs. 7,83,840 against Rs. 7,10,224, showing an increase of Rs. 73,616.

Expenditure of Baroda Municipality.

64. The principal items of expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality are shown below :—

Items.	1914—15	1913—14
	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration ...	74,964	71,217
Roads	1,19,841	1,05,676
Other Public Works ...	28,441	19,585
Conservancy	94,228	86,731
Road watering	39,955	39,272
Lighting	35,834	35,103
Water Works	*35,025	22,837
Other charges	54,577	51,956
Drainage	20	455
Compensation	20,830	54,412
City Improvement Trust...	1,13,333	80,000
Total ...	6,17,048	5,67,244

The increase under the heads of general administration and conservancy is due to the greater attention paid to the health, and the general sanitation, of the City by the appointment of Sanitary Inspectors with an efficient staff. Additional new roads and thorough repairs of the lanes accounts for the increase under the head of roads. The increase under the head of other public works is due to the construction of new buildings. Increased number of street lamps accounts for the increase under the head of lighting. The large demand from Water Works Branch of the City Executive Engineer's Office has caused the increase under the head of water works. The increase under the heads of road watering and other charges shows that the Municipality is giving more attention to these necessary services. The increase under the head of contribution to the City Improvement Trust is due to the balance of the preceding year having been sent during the year under report.

Expenditure of other Municipalities.

65. The principal items of expenditure of the other Municipalities are shown below :—

* This amount does not tally with that shown by the P.W.D. under Waterworks. They are entirely maintained at the expense of the Municipality.

Items.	1914—15	1913—14
	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration ...	11,060	11,214
Roads and other public works	31,825	32,847
Road watering	7,449	7,403
Conservancy	39,099	35,813
Lighting	17,578	17,720
Other charges	40,820	30,902
Compensation	18,959	7,081
Total ...	1,66,790	1,42,980

The increase under the head of conservancy shows that the Municipalities are paying due attention to the matter of public health. The decrease is so slight as to require no notice.

Inspection.

66. All the Municipalities except that of Baroda were inspected by the Revenue Officers, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Local Board Auditor.

General remarks.

67. The Gandevi water works scheme was sanctioned during the year under report and the schemes for the towns of Sidhpur, Visnagar, Navsari, Billimora, Petlad, Dabhoi and Amreli are under consideration.

CHAPTER VI.

INDUSTRIES.

A.—Agriculture.

Personnel.

Mr. M. M. Sitole, B.A., M.R.A.C., continued as Director of Agriculture.

In addition to his ordinary duties, the Director of Agriculture arranged 9 Agricultural Shows and Demonstrations in the various Talukas of the State. He also attended the Economic Conference held at Mysore in June 1915.

Educative work of the Department.

2. The following are the means by which Agricultural Improvements are brought home to the ryots of the State :—

Honorary Correspondents.—The number of honorary correspondents was 73 in the current year. They continued the work of popularising agricultural improvements and supplying the necessary agricultural information.

Agricultural Associations.—Six new Agricultural Associations were started during the year in the Naosari and the Baroda Districts. The total number of such Associations is now 8.

Agricultural Inspectors.—The two Agricultural Inspectors at Baroda and Kadi worked as Secretaries to these Associations and demonstrated the use of improved types of implements. They also helped in organising Co-operative Credit Societies in their respective Districts.

Agricultural Co-operative Unions.—The two Agricultural Unions at Kodinar and Naosari, each under an Agriculture Graduate, worked satisfactorily.

Demonstrations and Shows.—In all, 9 Agricultural Demonstrations and Shows were held—at Dwarka, Jagudan, Mehsana, Petlad, Baroda, Sadhi, Kosamba and Kamrej—during the year.

Agricultural Publications.—Three thousand copies of the *Vadodra Khetiwadi Trimasik*, and 100 copies of the *Kadi Prant Khedut Panchang* were distributed free.

Agricultural Instructions.—A Vernacular Class that was to be opened on the Jagudan Model Farm could not be started this year for want of a sufficient number of candidates.

Introduction of Agricultural Improvements.

Kotar Lands.—About 679·4 bighas of ravine lands have been reclaimed by 40 cultivators at a cost of about Rs. 34,000.

New Crops.

Ground Nuts.—This crop is becoming popular with the cultivators. Through the efforts of the Agricultural Department during the year under report, 500 bighas of land were sown with this crop by 267 cultivators of 29 villages in the Kadi District with a fair amount of success. Cultivation of this crop was newly introduced by the Department in 47 bighas in Petlad, Bhadran, Padra, Gandevi, Mahuva, Songadha and Vyara Talukas, and in 100 bighas in the Kodinar Taluka. In the Amreli and Naosari Districts, the area sown with this crop as reported by the Vahivatdars was 920·7 bighas. The actual cultivation, however, was much more.

Sugar-cane:—The Pundia variety was planted in 6½ bighas by 21 cultivators of Vyara Taluka, while about 40 bighas are planted in Kodinar.

Demonstration plots:—Manurial experiments on Tobacco at Dharmaj and Petlad have given very good results in favour of artificial fertilisers against farm-yard manure, so much so that the Agricultural Association at Petlad has resolved to supply these at half the cost price.

Demonstration Farms:—Two Irrigation Farms for demonstration, were opened at Dabhoi and Kheralu in the year under report. The latter farm had, however, to stop its work on account of the scarcity of water for irrigation caused by the scanty rain-fall.

Improved Machinery:—In all, 62 implements, the majority being B.T. 2 ploughs, were supplied to the cultivators, through the two Agricultural Associations, and the Baroda and Jagudan Farms. About 4965 bighas of land were brought under the B.T. 2 plough in the whole State. This shows the growing popularity of this implement.

Oil Engine and Pumps:—Rs. 36,800 were granted as Tagavi to 11 cultivators for the installation of oil-engines for pumping water from wells. In the year under report, 5 such engines were installed in addition to 34 which have already been working for the last five years.

Boring:—Out of 90 bore holes, 80 were successful, giving 209 extra Koses of water tapped by the Cawnpore-Sludger-Type-boring. Besides this, one Musto-type power-boring machine is under trial in the trappy region of Amreli Taluka. The District Local Boards of Naosari, Baroda and Kadi are beginning to take up this work in their respective areas.

The work of the Baroda Model Farm.

3. The area of this Farm is about 80 acres, out of which 63 acres were under cultivation. The season was very precarious, the rains being distributed quite unevenly, so as to disturb the necessary tillage operations and hence the crops.

Cambodia, started with irrigation in May, gave the highest out-turn, viz., 1011 lbs. per acre in contrast with the low yields of the indigenous types. Deep cultivation by B.T. 2 plough on tobacco and cottons shows better results in comparison with the usual practice of the cultivators. Green-manure on tobacco with gawar shows signs of success. Mowrah-refuse-water gave conclusive results, establishing the good effects of only one application of this water to the local crops, viz., bajri and cotton. The B.T. 2 plough, disc harrow and the leveller are giving complete satisfaction on the farm.

Jagudan Model Farm.

4. The area of this Farm is 25 bighas. This Farm is purely demonstrational, showing the practical side of agriculture. New crops under the double-cropping system are grown and demonstrated to the public, viz., Rabi crops such as potatoes, rajgiro, jiru, garlic, white onions and lucerne are taken after a Kharif crop of bajri which is the only crop raised by a majority of the ryots in this District in the monsoon. Improved type of implements, viz., B.T. 2 plough and leveller are much appreciated by the cultivators. In the nursery, about 3000 mango-plants are now ready for free distribution among the cultivators.

Songhad Dhanka Farm.

5. 29 crops of different types were raised in 44 Bighas by 100 boys of the school. About 9900 sets of Pundia type of sugar-cane were distributed among 21 cultivators. The expenditure was Rs 1373-12-8, giving a net profit of Rs. 678-1-7. This Farm has now been entirely handed over to the Agricultural Department.

Seed Depots.

6. The seed-depots at Baroda, Jagudan and Vankal distributed about 18,719½ lbs of good seed to the cultivators. Besides this, the Agricultural Associations and Co-operative Credit Societies have taken up this work of seed distribution.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

7. The five Veterinary Dispensaries at Baroda, Naosari, Mehsana, Pattan and Amreli received 4,243 patients against 2,974 of the preceding year. Out of these, 3218 were cured, 467 relieved, 77 died and 317 absented, while 164 remained under treatment. The number of surgical operations and daily attendance was also more than the preceding year. Contagious diseases were kept in check by timely treatment and visits paid by the Veterinary Surgeons. The total expenditure was Rs. 7309-4-9 for all the Dispensaries, which comes to about Rs. 1-5-6 against 1-15-1 per head of cattle treated.

Entomology.

8. Field Demonstrations and lectures illustrated by magic lantern slides are the two methods adopted for arousing interest in this subject among the cultivators. 249 sets of coloured plates of common insect pests were distributed in villages for ready reference with the help of the Local Boards. Lac culture is in progress.

Sericulture.

9. The Sericultural Station at Naosari has been transferred to Songad with a view to introduce it among the Dhankas. The boys and girls of the Songad Boarding School will be given practical instructions in this branch so that they may take up this cottage-industry in addition to ordinary cultivation after passing through the school.

Commercial Crops.

10. The following tables give the Commercial Crops and their value. The table No. 1 A is inserted for comparison with the Bombay Presidency including the other Indian States and shows the importance of cotton for the Baroda State :—

No.	Year.	*Total Acreage of Cotton.					Total out-turn of Seed Cotton in lbs.					Lint in Bales.					Average price per khandi of the last 10 years.	Total yield of the produce in money value.	Remarks.
		Baroda District.	Kadi District.	Navsari District.	Amreli District.	Total	Baroda District.	Kadi District.	Navsari District.	Amreli District.	Total.	Baroda District.	Kadi District.	Navsari District.	Amreli District.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	1905-06	2,54,565	79,585	1,47,371	1,43,195	6,24,716	8,24,08,885	1,93,36,860	3,73,22,390	6,26,40,740	20,17,08,845	68,674	16,114	31,101	52,200	1,68,089		2,10,11,125	
2	1906-07	2,30,163	98,151	1,39,279	1,80,444	6,48,037	7,48,71,190	2,26,99,005	4,21,92,420	3,03,11,100	17,00,73,715	62,392	18,915	35,160	25,259	1,41,726		1,77,15,750	
3	1907-08	2,32,797	63,456	1,29,377	1,53,917	5,79,547	7,70,18,055	1,68,72,935	4,01,05,690	2,66,27,170	16,06,23,850	64,181	14,060	33,421	22,189	1,33,851		1,67,31,375	
4	1908-09	2,24,101	55,178	1,42,729	1,57,177	5,79,185	7,41,73,360	1,49,07,640	3,81,93,120	2,67,34,975	15,40,09,095	61,811	12,423	31,825	22,275	1,28,334		1,60,41,750	
5	1909-10	2,57,706	65,815	1,80,742	1,69,649	6,73,912	8,87,18,100	1,71,52,905	4,50,04,410	2,96,41,280	18,05,16,695	73,931	14,294	37,503	24,171	1,49,899	250	1,87,37,375	
6	1910-11	3,71,898	89,923	2,13,949	2,05,711	8,81,481	10,14,27,605	2,28,15,255	5,08,47,340	3,78,49,960	21,29,40,160	84,523	19,012	42,372	31,541	1,77,448		2,21,81,000	
7	1911-12	3,35,330	32,277	2,17,690	1,32,883	7,18,189	12,48,52,055	67,21,440	5,04,67,620	2,44,49,310	21,54,90,425	1,04,043	5,601	49,556	20,374	1,79,574		2,24,46,750	
8	1912-13	3,77,415	71,275	2,29,194	1,28,737	8,06,681	14,46,99,620	1,98,79,515	4,76,83,330	6,25,17,226	27,47,80,191	1,20,583	16,566	39,736	52,097	2,28,982		2,86,23,750	
9	1913-14	3,92,746	1,15,700	1,74,917	1,76,157	8,59,520	14,58,12,830	3,24,97,980	4,67,54,330	3,37,40,770	25,88,14,910	1,21,510	27,081	38,062	28,124	2,15,677		2,69,59,625	
10	1914-15	3,92,698	1,22,451	2,06,824	1,68,579	8,90,547	14,49,97,590	2,80,14,510	4,92,58,480	3,31,47,930	25,54,18,490	1,20,581	23,345	41,043	27,839	2,13,063		2,66,32,875	

1 Khandi = 2 bales.
1 Khandi = 800 lbs.

I—A.

Statement showing comparison of area and out-turn of cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency and the Baroda State.

No.	Year.	Acreage.				Out-turn in Bales.				Remarks.
		Total acreage of Bombay Presidency including all the Indian States and Sind.	Minus acreage of Baroda State.	Balance.	Percentage of Baroda State to Bombay Presidency including the Indian States and Sind.	Total out-turn of Bombay Presidency including all the Indian States and Sind.	Minus out-turn of Baroda State.	Balance.	Percentage of Baroda State to Bombay Presidency including all the Indian States and Sind.	
1	1905-06	63,73,000	6,24,716	57,48,284	9.8	11,95,756	1,68,089	10,27,667	14	
2	1910-11	67,70,500	8,81,481	58,89,019	13	17,53,100	1,77,448	15,75,652	10.1	
3	1911-12	56,40,200	7,18,189	49,22,011	12.7	7,69,300	1,79,574	5,89,726	23.3	
4	1912-13	69,36,000	8,06,621	59,42,758	11.6	16,07,500	2,28,982	13,78,518	14.2	
5	1913-14	69,67,700	8,59,520	61,08,180	12.3	16,85,200	2,15,677	14,69,523	12.7	
6	1914-15	78,59,000	8,90,547	69,68,453	11.3	18,37,800	2,13,063	16,24,737	11 5	

II.

A statement showing the acreage, produce and value of Wheat produced in the Baroda State during the years 1905-06 to 1914-15.

Year.	Wheat.			Remarks.
	Area in acres.	Out-turn in tons.	Value at Rs. 1-12 per maund.	
1905—06	.....	.....	.....	
1906—07	61,387	17,700	17,34,600	
1907—08	70,391	42,080	41,23,840	
1908—09	73,829	37,225	26,48,058	
1909—10	71,308	24,965	24,46,570	
1910—11	74,921	17,370	17,02,260	
1911—12	76,028	27,882	27,32,446	
1912—13	81,659	26,371	25,84,358	
1913—14	82,011	33,810	33,13,380	
1914—15	76,627	31,413	35,18,256	Value at Rs. 2/- per Maund.

III.

A statement of area and out-turn under Castor crop in the Baroda State.

No.	Year.	Area in acres.	Out-turn at the rate of 10 maunds per acre.	Total value at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A.D. 1910—11	71,525	7,15,250	17,88,125	
2	„ 1911—12	88,560	8,85,600	22,14,000	
3	„ 1912—13	94,372	9,43,720	23,59,300	
4	„ 1913—14	1,15,377	11,53,770	28,84,425	
5	„ 1914—15	1,29,964	12,99,640	32,49,100	

IV.

A statement of area and out-turn under Tobacco crop in the Baroda State.

No.	Year.	Area in acres.	Out-turn at the rate of 20 maunds per acre.	Total value at the rate of Rs. 5 per maund.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A.D. 1910—11	24,672	4,93,440	24,67,200	
2	,, 1911—12	14,165	2,83,300	14,16,500	
3	,, 1912—13	26,094	5,21,880	26,09,400	
4	,, 1913—14	24,060	4,81,200	24,06,000	
5	,, 1914—15	26,508	5,30,160	26,50,800	

V.

A statement showing the acreage, produce and value of Sesamum produced in the Baroda State during the years 1905-06 *to* 1914-15.

Year.	Sesamum.			Remarks.
	Area in acres.	Out-turn in Tons.	Value at Rs. 3 per maund.	
1905—06	86,756	9,171	15,40,728	
1906—07	97,569	18,471	31,03,128	
1907—08	88,240	6,776	11,38,368	
1908—09	85,682	9,448	5,87,264	
1909—10	87 630	11,775	21,98,200	
1910—11	68,179	9,527	16,00,536	
1911—12	60,216	2,301	3,86,568	
1912—13	80,833	10,104	16,97,472	
1913—14	81,114	10,971	18,43,128	
1914—15	92,849	14,798	24,86,064	

VI.

A statement showing the acreage, produce and value of Rapeseed produced in the Baroda State during the years 1905-06 *to* 1914-15.

Year.	Rapeseed.			Remarks.
	Area in acres.	Out-turn in tons.	Value at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund.	
1905—06	.....	.....	.....	
1906—07	45,119	10,071	14,09,940	
1907—08	39,860	8,068	11,29,520	
1908—09	62,475	18,129	25,38,060	
1909—10	67,006	17,948	25,13,720	
1910—11	68,748	11,448	16,02,720	
1911—12	2,863	358	50,120	
1912—13	53,459	14,009	19,61,260	
1913—14	57,104	14,964	20,94,960	
1914—15	57,509	14,836	20,77,040	

B.—Commerce.

"General Condition of Trades and Industries:—*On the whole it must be admitted that our record of trades and industries in Baroda is a poor one. The old industries are mostly on the decline; industries under new methods have not yet achieved a notable success; and State enterprises have been, commercially, failures. New cotton mills have not sprung up at Baroda as they have at Ahmedabad; and trades and manufactures are not brisk here as at Broach or Surat. It is easy to attribute this to the backwardness of the people, their lack of enterprise, their want of adaptability to new conditions. But such explanations are less than half true, and only conceal from our eyes the real causes of failure which we should seek out and remove. The people of India are quick to adopt new methods in industries as in agriculture, when they have the assurance of profit and success; and capital and commercial credit are attracted by favourable conditions in India as everywhere else. It may be that in Baroda, peace, order, and good government have been established later than in British Gujarat, and commercial enterprise is, therefore, somewhat belated. Whatever may be the reason, let us fully realise and candidly acknow-*

ledge that it will be our own fault as administrators, if we fail to bring about those favourable conditions under which trade and manufactures prosper, to remove that feeling of uncertainty handed down from the past which deadens enterprise, and by liberal fiscal measures and a wise continuity of policy to create that feeling of security under which the people are always prompt to work out their own salvation. A wise administration will give them all the help and instruction that is needed, and will remove all hurtful and needless restrictions; and there is every hope that Baroda will in the near future take its legitimate place as a centre of the manufacturing industries of Western India." (Administration Report, 1902-03, 1903-04, pp. 108-109).

Retrospect.

11. A decade has passed since these lines saw print, and it is now time to take a retrospect of our activities in the promotion of Trades and Industries.

Remedial Measures.

12. Several remedial measures were undertaken by Mr. Dutt himself. He effected a reform of the Tariff, and the transfer of the State Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda to private hands. The sale of the Mill, he pointed out later on, had stimulated private enterprise and two new Mills were in construction at Baroda. He was able to report in 1907 that the reform of the Tariff had stimulated commercial activity and brought a substantial increase of revenue instead of loss to the State.

Appointment of Economic Adviser.

13. In 1907, the post of an Economic Adviser was specially created by His Highness to promote the development of industries and commerce. Mr. Whitenack, an American gentleman, was appointed to it. He was made the Director of Commerce and Industries the next year and invested with all the powers of the Head of a Department. He was able to organise the Bank of Baroda which was started on 19th July, 1908.

Department of Commerce and Industries.

14. The Department of Commerce and Industries, first organised under Mr. Whitenack, has, after his departure in 1909, helped to keep up the interest in industrial and commercial

development. Loans and concessions to industries, surveys and enquiries of various kinds, have been in evidence ever since. Though the actual result is not quite commensurate with the efforts, still the leaven is at work and bound to produce beneficial results.

Loans to Industries.

15. In February 1914, a sum of 12 lacs was set apart for helping the development of industries in the State. Rules laying down the industrial policy of the State have now been framed and sanctioned by the Government. They also define the functions of the Department of Commerce and Industries, the nature of the concessions the State is prepared to grant, and the procedure and conditions to be observed for applying for them and such other matters.

Industrial Advisory Committee.

16. An Industrial advisory Committee was formed last year to study the economic problems of the State and advise Government.

Progress in the last decade.

17. The decade that has elapsed since Mr. Dutt penned the lines quoted above has thus witnessed the reform of the Tariff, the stimulation of private enterprise, the organisation of a Department of Commerce and Industries, the founding of a Bank, the formation of a policy for the encouragement of industrial development and the appointment of an Advisory Committee.

Improvement in Communication.

18. There has been also a striking improvement in the means of communication. The mileage of railways open to traffic was 243.50 in 1903-04. The mileage open now is 459, and 138 miles of railways are under construction. In keeping with this improvement in communications, the number of factories of all kinds has also increased, from 57 in 1903-04

to 156 in the year under report. The increase per year is shown below :—

Year.	No. of Factories.
1903-04	57
1904-05	60
1905-06	90
1906-07	99
1907-08	106
1908-09	111
1909-10	124
1910-11	139
1911-12	145
1912-13	156
1913-14	159
1914-15	158

The advance made is therefore neither discouraging nor unsatisfactory.

Administration and touring.

19. Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati held the Office of the Director of Commerce and Industry throughout the year under report. He also worked as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

One important administrative change occurred during the year. The Press and Stationery Department of the State was transferred from the Joint Sar Subha to the Commerce Department in the middle of the year.

Mr. Nanavati attended the session of the Mysore Economic Conference held at Mysore in the month of June.

Village Telephone.

20. With the object of improving the administration of the Talukas, it was proposed that Village Telephones should be introduced in one of the Talukas of the State as an experiment. Mr. Nanavati, with Mr. Baganna, the Electrical Engineer, was asked to visit Gondal and Morvi States where these Village Tele-

phones are in operation. The Taluka of Karjan was selected for the experiment and plans and estimates were prepared. The papers are now sent to the Committee specially appointed by His Highness to organise the Taluka as a model one.

Industries.

Old industries.

21. The year under report can hardly be called a successful year for the development of the industries in the State. The great European War coming on the heels of the banking crisis of the previous year accentuated the unfavourable situation. Of the old industries, some got a slight stimulus while a few others were affected adversely. The Alembic Chemical Works and the Navsari Pharmaceutical Works found a better sale for their wines, liquors and medicines. The China Clay Factory of Ransipur (Vijapur) found a ready market at Ahmedabad for its refined clay, as the European imports were stopped in the early period of the War and the rates went enormously high. The Hind Candle Works of Billimora also got good orders for their candles and worked their glycerine plant for some time. On the other hand, the Dyeing Factories were very adversely affected for want of dyes. Of the four factories of this kind, the one in Baroda is closed. The two Petlad factories are still struggling and may cease working at any time. The Dyeing and Bleaching Factory at Baroda has commenced using indigenous dyes and has continued to work. The cotton mills also passed through an unfavourable period. In the early stages, the cloth could not be sold and then the cotton went up very high. The Glass Factory was closed during the year just at the time it was likely to profit the most. The management was very bad. The Sayaji Cotton Seed Factory worked for a few months and crushed castor seed. The rest of the factories were hardly affected at all.

New industries.

22. As for new industries, one Mangalore Tile Factory was started at Ajrai in the Gandevi Taluka. It is working on a very small scale though turning out fairly good tiles. Two enterprising contractors of Baroda City brought clay from Gandevi and made experiments in Mangalore tile-making at the Brick Factory at Baroda. The promoters are very enterprising persons and it is expected that they will succeed in their experiment. A Joint Stock concern for the manufacture of Mangalore tiles is registered and the agents are collecting capital. A small Soap Factory was started at Baroda during the year. It is turning out fairly good toilet and washing soap. A small Cutlery Factory was started at Pattan by one smith. The machines are worked by an oil-engine.

Geological Survey.

23. Preliminary to the making of a detailed Geological Survey of the State as suggested by the previous two surveys, the deposits in the Sankheda Taluka were surveyed by an expert and the places where bore-holes are to be made were marked. Mr. Shah was to join this Department during the year but the Core Drill and the Laboratory equipment did not arrive before the rain set in. Now that these implements and fittings have been received, field work will be undertaken when Mr. Shah is relieved by the Accounts Department.

Fishery.

24. Two students sent to Madras for training under Sir Frederick Nicholson, in pearl and oyster culture, fish-curing and allied industries, returned to Baroda towards the end of the year after the completion of their studies. Mr. Gupte, who returned first, was immediately sent out to investigate the sea-coast of the State. He finished his survey during the year. His reports were sent to Mr. Hornell for opinion, and the suggestions made by him will be carried out during this year. Under instructions from Sir Frederick Nicholson,

these two students are being sent back to Madras for a further training. Their duties will be the organisation of the Fishing industry which they have been sent to study.

Loans to industries.

25. Under the rules made for granting loans to industries, the two applications pending disposal were sanctioned and loans to the aggregate amount of Rs. 3,30,000 were granted (Rs. 3,00,000 to a yarn mill in Baroda to put up 300 looms and Rs. 30,000 to the glycerine factory at Gandevi, "The Hind Candle Works," to start the glycerine and stearine plant).

Rules for the development of Commerce and Industry in the State.

26. These rules were submitted to Government in the previous year and were sanctioned during the year under report. They lay down the Industrial Policy for the State. They define the function of the Department of Commerce and Industry, the nature of the concessions the State is prepared to grant, the procedure and the conditions to be observed for the granting of them, and other allied matters. In order to carry out the State policy as laid down in these Rules some details of proposals are being studied and will be submitted in a short while.

The Industrial Advisory Committee.

27. The meeting of the Industrial Advisory Committee appointed in the previous year was held in the month of August. The meeting was opened by the Dewan, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E, and was presided over by Mr. Khaserao Jadhav. There were 29 members present and the meeting lasted for two days. A tentative list of subjects of economic importance was circulated and altogether 101 suggestions were received, 24 on Commerce and Banking, 22 on Industries, 28 on Agriculture, 11 on Co-operative Societies and 6 referred to miscellaneous subjects. All the suggestions were then submitted to Sub-Committees, one on Agriculture and another on Commerce and Industries. Of the 101 subjects, 7 were submitted to the Standing Committee on Commerce

and one to a similar committee on Agriculture for enquiry during the year. 43 were sent to the departments for action, and 33 were rejected as being useless. Both the Standing Committees held several sittings during the year and enquired into the propositions entrusted to them and several others. The Advisory Committee on its present constitution passed its resolutions and they are sent to the departments concerned for action. Several proposals made by the Committee are before the departments and the Government.

Hand-looms.

28. Just about the end of the previous year, the appointments of a Textile Assistant and two additional demonstrators were sanctioned. Thus, in this branch of the Department there were one assistant and four demonstrators working during the greater portion of the year. Out of the four, two demonstrators were kept in the Kadi District while the other two were in the Baroda District, the Assistant supervising the work of them all. The Kadi batch works mostly in the Pattan and Chansama Talukas and held demonstrations in four villages and introduced 15 fly-shuttle looms. It worked successfully. The other had its headquarters at Padra, but held demonstrations at two villages, and introduced two looms. This party was unsuccessful. One of the demonstrators proved useless and he had to be removed and a new one brought from Pattan. He introduced a few looms in Sadhi. The Head Demonstrator of this Party was sent to Mahuwa (Naosari) for a short period and he succeeded in introducing a few looms. He also worked with some success at Dabhoi. The Weaving Assistant visited Bangalore and Bombay and saw the hand-loom factories and demonstration stations in those parts. The Weaving Assistant conducted a few experiments in silk-weaving at the School of Arts and in weaving wool at Pattan, with some success. This experimental work requires development and Government has been approached for the sanction of some more staff for the purpose.

Trade and Commerce.

Commerce and War.

29. The European War broke out at the beginning of the year under report. Its immediate effect was the raising of the prices of foodstuffs and of the articles coming from Germany and Austria. Some rise in the prices was undoubtedly justifiable as the stocks were short, but in other respects the rise was unwarranted. Prompt measures were taken by His Highness's Government to regulate the prices. After about three months the prices assumed a normal level. The cultivators, however, suffered a little hardship, as cotton rates went down very much.

Industrial Exhibition.

30. At the time of the opening by H.H. the Maharaja Saheb of the Agricultural Museum organised by the Kadi District Board at Mehsana, a representative collection of the articles of local industry was made by the Sabha, Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai. This Department contributed a small sum towards the expenses. A fly-shuttle hand-loom and an old style pit-loom demonstration also was conducted therewith. The Exhibition was very well attended and patronised.

Industrial Museum and Sales Depot.

31. Very little work was done during the year in connection with the Sales Depot ordered to be organised last year in connection with the Baroda Museum. Samples of one or two industries were purchased by the Curator of the State Museum and there was no sale. The work needs to be organised on a better scale. In the meanwhile Government have passed orders that a special industrial and agricultural Museum may be organised in connection with the Baroda Museum and the Central Pavilion in the Public Park may be used for the purpose. A committee has been appointed to work out details.

Octroi.

32. Government have decided that instead of the Octroi, a terminal tax should be introduced in the Baroda City. A committee has been appointed to work out details of schedules, etc.

C.—Agricultural Banks.

Financial Position. 33. Statement showing the financial position of the Agricultural Banks.

No.	Item.	Songhad Bank.		Vyara Bank.		Bhadran Bank.		Amreli Bank.	
		1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nominal Capital	12,500 0 0	12,500 0 0	14,190 0 0	14,190 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
	Paid-up Capital—								
	(1) State	,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	18,810 0 0	20,726 0 0	18,750 0 0	18,750 0 0
	(2) Private	4,500 0 0	4,560 0 0	7,940 0 0	7,940 0 0	20,726 0 0	21,384 0 0	6,032 8 0	6,200 0 0
3	Deposits at the end of the year	35,507 6 0	26,233 9 9	16,305 8 3	11,251 15 1	56 0 0	12,667 13 3	933 1 5	934 6 11
4	Reserve Fund	7,642 4 7	9,007 12 5	7,441 4 5	7,640 14	474 0 0	734 0 0	387 11 3	533 13 6
5	Surplus Fund	1,757 7 4	2,223 0 7	139 9 7	158 8 0	372 0 0	632 0 0	925 15 6	1,085 14 0
6	Net profit	2,336 9 5	2,371 11 8	962 1 7	1,032 13 2	2,123 3 3	2,421 0 3	1,461 6 9	1,582 6 0
7	Recovery by Bank	13,343 0 2	7,966 5 8	18,032 0 9	19,491 15	36,333 13 3	29,353 1 9	5,589 10 1	2,720 12 10
8	Total outstanding	41,844 9 3	41,725 1 11	27,573 1 0	26,386 5 5	36,916 7 9	53,191 1 0	22,836 3 3	25,509 8 2

General.

34. Of all the four Banks, the Bhadran Bank is doing the best work. Very good care is taken before granting loans and recoveries are made very punctually. It has this year received deposits and its loans to Co-operative Societies in the Bhadran, Petlad and Padra Talukas are slowly increasing. The Amreli Bank has been almost re-organised and the whole of its business is now confined to Co-operative Societies in the Amreli District. The Vyara Bank has to a certain extent curtailed its loans and returned most of the current deposits. The Directors have been taking some more interest in its affairs and it is hoped that it will now develop on a sound basis. The Songhad Bank worked unsatisfactorily during the year. It is still working under the old system. The Directors do not take any interest and the Manager is given full powers. Instructions have been issued to carry on the work in strict obedience to the Rules and it is expected that the defects found will be soon removed. The recoveries during the year were much less than in the previous year. The crops were indifferent in most of the Talukas. Arrangements are being made to interest these Banks in the development of Agriculture. They are asked to open Seed and Implement Depots as a part of their business.

D.—Boiler Inspection

Factories and Boilers.

35. There were 161 factories in the State using steam boilers during the year, against 162 in the previous year. The following table gives comparative statistics of factories and boilers in the State during the period:—

Description of Factory or Steam Machine.	1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Factories.	Boilers.	Factories.	Boilers.
Cotton Ginning Factories ...	88	93	91	97
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills ...	4	9	4	9
Cotton Presses ...	14	14	16	16
Water Pumps ...	22	22	19	19
Flour Mills ...	2	2	0	0
Dyeing Factories ...	5	8	5	7
Rice Mills .	2	2	2	2
Oil Mills ...	6	6	7	7
Twine Factory ...	1	1	1	1
Sugar Factories ...	1	3	1	3
Chemical Works ...	2	3	2	3
Saw Mills ...	2	2	0	0
Stone Cutting Machine ...	1	1	1	1
Mortar Mills ...	3	3	3	3
Cigarette Factory ...	1	1	1	1
Candle Works ...	1	2	1	2
Steam Laundries ...	2	2	2	2
Tata Technical School ..	1	2	1	2
Steam Launches ...	0	3	0	3
Ice Factory ...	1	1	1	2
Total ...	159	180	158	180

Income and Expenditure, etc.

36. Out of the 180 boilers on register only 120 were in use from which fees were received. Besides these, there were 12 State boilers in operation. The income from fees, etc., came to Rs. 3,380 and the expenditure on the inspecting staff, etc., to Rs. 2,229-0-9. There were no prosecutions under the Boiler Act.

E.—Benevolent Societies.

37. There were nine Benevolent Societies registered under the State Benevolent Societies Act; while three more were registered during the year, thus bringing the total number to 12. Out of these, eight were caste institutions regulating social customs and one was a society for the promotion of

industries among helpless women, one was a Home for the Destitute and two were for the encouragement of education among students.

F.—Printing Press and Stationery.

Printing Press.

38. During the year under report the printing work for all the Departments of the State was done by a Contractor at a total cost of Rs. 1,09,014-12-5 which, compared with the cost of the previous year, shows an increase of Rs. 1,387-12-11. Out of this expenditure, Rs. 30,654-13-7 were incurred on printing and Rs. 78,359-14-10 on paper.

Stationery.

39. The following table shows the cost of the principal articles supplied by the Contractor to the different Offices of the State, as compared with the previous year's supply :—

Year.	Writing Paper.	Envelopes and Note Papers.	Leather Covers.	Candles.	Inks.	Writing Materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1913-14	28,981	3,917	3,965	1,516	6,099	3,882	17,798	66,162
1914-15	29,192	4,587	5,174	1,597	6,372	4,344	18,048	69,314
Less ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
More ...	211	670	1,209	81	273	462	250	3,152

From the above, it will be seen that there is an increase of Rs. 3,152 in the expenditure in the year under report over that of the preceding year. This increase is small and can hardly be explained as due to any particular cause.

G.—Co-operative Societies.

Registrar.

40. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati continued to hold the office of the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies during the year.

(*a*) General Progress.

Number of Societies.

41. During the year there was a steady and continued progress in the Co-operative movement in the State. The number of the Societies at the beginning of the year was 262, and 63 new Societies were organised in the year. Out of the total of 325 Societies, 18 were closed, thus leaving 307 Societies at the end of the year. Of the 18 Societies that were cancelled, three were sent into liquidation as they did not work satisfactorily, and the rest were dissolved as they did not work at all and were nominal Societies. Out of 307, one is a Central Bank, two are Banking Unions, 283 are Agricultural Credit Societies, three are Agricultural Non-Credit Societies and 18 are Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.

Membership and financial position.

42. The total membership increased from 7,749 to 9,267, the working capital from Rs. 6,39,837 to Rs. 8,00,280 and the Reserve Fund from Rs. 44,500 to Rs. 69,585. The net profits earned were Rs. 35,221 against Rs. 26,446 in the previous year. There was a marked increase in the deposits received by the Societies. At the beginning of the year they amounted to Rs. 1,48,169 while at the end of the year the sum amounted to Rs. 2,37,827. All the well-managed Societies are slowly attracting deposits and are getting popular. The average membership per Society increased from 29·57 to 30·18, the working capital per Society from Rs. 2,442 to Rs. 2,607. The total amount of loans made during the year was Rs. 5,86,566 against Rs. 5,13,208 in the preceding year. This small increase in the loans is due to inadequate recovery on account of a partial failure of crops in certain Talukas and the fall in price of cotton owing to the War.

(*b*) Central Banks.

43. There are now one Central Bank and two Banking Unions. The Baroda Central Co-operative Bank, which

finances Societies in the Baroda and the Kadi Districts is developing on sound lines and is doing useful work. It has financed 77 Societies and has advanced Rs. 1,10,513 at the end of the year. It is getting popular with the investing public and is attracting deposits. At the end of the year, it had Rs. 88,978 as deposits. The State has now granted a cash credit of Rs. 25,000 and it will help the Bank in doing its business more easily. The Directors of the Bank take a keen interest in its management and are alive to the needs of the movement.

The Naosari Co-operative Banking Union has now 36 Societies affiliated to it against 32 in the previous year. It has been able to draw deposits as needed and it had Rs. 7,378 as deposits at the end of the year. The Institution continues to be well managed. The Kodinar Co-operative Banking Union is doing useful work but on account of a partial failure of the Khariff crop in that Taluka the recoveries were very poor. Both the Unions are managed by agricultural graduates and they have been instrumental in popularising improved agriculture.

All the Agricultural Banks gave loans to Societies in their Talukas, and were slowly withdrawing their loans to individual Khatedars.

(*c*) Agricultural Societies.

44. There are 286 Agricultural Societies and they are distributed as under:—

District.	1912--13	1913—14	1914—15
Baroda	73	83	116
Kadi	23	41	50
Navsari	24	52	52
Amreli	58	70	68
Total ...	178	946	286

Out of the 286 Agricultural Societies, 283 are credit and 3 non-credit.

(i) *Credit.*

45. *Baroda District.*—Of all the Districts in the State, the Baroda District has shown the best progress, showing a net increase of 33 Societies. Most of these Societies are well-managed, and the good work they are doing induces the surrounding villages to come forward and organise Co-operative Societies. The recoveries in these Societies were also very good and had it not been for the low price of cotton that prevailed during the year, they would have readily taken to other forms of Co-operation. However, as in the previous year, some of the Societies purchased collectively articles of farm and domestic requirements and sold in the same way their farm produce.

46. *Kadi District.*—There were only 9 Societies organised in the District but the quality of work done by most of the Societies in the District is very satisfactory. Some of the Societies have proved model ones and served as good examples for others to follow. Both in point of attracting deposits as well as in doing distributive work, they have shown a progressive spirit.

47. *Naosari District.*—In this District, 6 new Societies were organised, while 6 were dissolved or sent into liquidation. Unlike the other Districts, this District has not responded well to the efforts of the Department. The Kaliparaj people have shown no inclination to co-operate and two or three of their societies that showed extremely good progress for the first year or two failed hopelessly afterwards.

48. *Amreli District.*—Amreli District practically has not done any work. The indebtedness of the people to Government and to private money-lenders is very heavy and

that comes in the way of progress. Otherwise the people especially of the Amreli and Damnagar Talukas are very clever. Kodinar Societies for reasons stated above did not do much work.

(ii) *Non-Credit.*

49. In this group may be included the three new Societies started during the year. Two Milk Supply Societies were organised at Nizampura and Sayajipura near the Baroda City and they supply unadulterated milk to customers in the City. A milk depot is being organised that will receive milk from the Societies and distribute it to local customers. There is a very good scope for the development of Co-operative milk supply business, but the organisation is beset with difficulties. They are being slowly overcome. The third Society under this head is the Sarar Agricultural Society intended to supply water for irrigation purposes. It owns an oil engine and a pump as well as a rice huller and a flour mill.

(*d*) Non-Agricultural.

50. There are 18 Non-Agricultural Societies and all of them are credit societies. Out of these, three are Government Servants' Societies. The Government Servants' Co-operative Society at Baroda has shown splendid progress. The membership has increased from 240 to 287, the working capital from Rs. 14,519-11-10 to 19,407-10-7 and the deposits from Rs. 10,313-0-0 to Rs. 14,757-7-8. All the loans were punctually paid and no default was made. Encouraged by the successful work of this Society, a similar Society was organised in the Judicial Department. It is also working on sound lines. It has 95 members and Rs. 5,121-3-7 as working capital and Rs. 3,974-5-6 in deposits. The loans of this Society are also punctually paid. The Naosari Govern-

ment Servants' Co-operative Society has not commenced work very seriously, but it promises well. The Mutual Help Society worked also satisfactorily. Its membership increased from 152 to 158, the working capital from Rs. 31,518 to Rs. 38,393 and the deposits from Rs. 27,235 to Rs. 34,272. There are some minor defects in the working of this Institution and they are being removed.

There are now 14 Weavers' Societies against 10 in the previous year. Most of the Societies are in the Kadi District and they are working fairly well. Some of them have taken advantage of Demonstration Classes for weaving and introduced fly-shuttle looms. A few purchased their yarn either from Ahmedabad or other places and saved some amount. A Union is being organised for these Societies and a yarn store will be opened in connection therewith.

(*e*) Other forms of Co-operation.

51. The chief object of the Agricultural Credit Societies is to raise loans, lend money to their members, and supervise its employment. Some of the enterprising and well-managed Societies of this class have shown their energy in taking up forms of Co-operation other than Credit. All these activities come under two heads, *viz.*, collective purchase and sale, and the introduction of improved methods of agriculture. There are now more than a dozen Societies which systematically conduct co-operative distribution. For the guidance of such Societies, special bye-laws and account forms were prepared and their activities are strictly supervised. As for the improved method of agriculture, some more Societies introduced improved agricultural implements as well as new varieties of crops under the instructions of the Agricultural Inspectors. The Co-operative farmers have shown a distinct desire to follow the advice given by the Agricultural Department. With the object of

co-ordinating the work of the agricultural and co-operative departments, a conference of the staff of both was held at the beginning of the year under report and a programme of work was drawn up.

The cattle mortality registers introduced in 12 villages as reported in the previous years were kept up during this year also. Two or three Credit Societies have shown willingness to introduce cattle insurance but in the absence of reliable data of mortality the Department has not recommended this form of co-operation. A special study was made during the year of the milk and cream industry of Charotar—of Petlad and Bhadran. These are Talukas where co-operative creameries can be started. With the aim of bringing the defective organisation of the milk trade before the cultivators and of improving it by the means of co-operation, leaflets and bye-laws for Co-operative Creamery Societies were prepared and widely circulated. It is expected that one or two co-operative creameries will be organised during the next year.

(*f*) Miscellaneous.

52. *Act* :—Bye-laws under the new Co-operative Societies Act were made and submitted to Government for sanction.

53. *Conference* :—One district and four taluka conferences were held during the year under report A conference of the Societies of the Navsari District was held at Kosamba under the presidency of Mr. D. T. Pavri, the then Suba, and an Agricultural Exhibition and a Cattle Show were held at the time under the auspices of the District Board. The four Taluka conferences held at Padra, Sarar (Karjan and Baroda group), Kodinar and Amreli were mostly informal gatherings. Subjects of local importance were discussed by the

Registrar with the members. All these conferences were very well attended.

54. *Official and non-official*:—In the development of the co-operative movement, both the official and non-official gentlemen continued to give the same assistance as before. A special resolution was passed by Government exhorting the officers of the Revenue Department to help the spread of co-operation. The number of Honorary Organisers remained the same during the year, *viz.*, five, and their assistance proved of great help to the Department.

55. *Audit and inspection*:—All the Societies were audited by the Auditors and most of them were inspected either by the Registrar or his Assistant. This work is now being performed more systematically, special attention being paid to weak and new Societies. Care is taken that the audit does not become a formal affair and an audit note is prepared. During the year, several circulars and leaflets were issued and contributions were sent to the *Agricuctural Quarterly* published by the Agricultural Department.

E.—Forests.

(*a*) Constitution of State Forests.

(i) *Alteration in Area.*

Area of reserved forests.

56. The total area of reserved forests is shown in the following table. It consists of seven ranges of constituted forests:—

Area on 1st August 1914.	Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred during the year.	Area on 31st July, 1915.
6,86,176-11-8	2,973-14-0	3,022-5-0	6,86,128-0-8

There has been some re-distribution of forest blocks to suit working plan arrangements in Vyara and Sadadwel and which go to explain the figures of areas added, excluded or transferred.

(2) *Forest Settlements.*

Ambapani and Siraspada.

57. Steps are being taken to notify as reserved forests 728-19 bighas in Ambapani Inam village which has lapsed to the State, and 109-18 bighas at Siraspada, which are well-wooded and timbered areas, sanction of Government having been obtained for that purpose.

Forest of Songadh.

58. Measures are being adopted for notifying an aggregate area of 2,015-16-0 bighas round about the Fort of Songadh, as a reserved forest. The lands selected are well-wooded, undulating and hilly.

Tracts of Nessu, Vajpur and Nanchal.

59. Under Council Order No. A/5 dated 11th March, 1915, sanction has been accorded to the proposal of the Forest Department, to permit people of the Kali-Paraj tribes to settle with their homesteads on sites within forest limits which have become depopulated since the great famine of 1900 in the wild tracts of Nessu, Vajpur and Nanchal. The need for forest labour for fire conservancy and other forest operations is intensely felt for lack of population in many localities, and it is therefore advisible to induce villagers to come and settle in suitable centres. One or two applications received from settlers of this sort were under consideration when the year closed.

Kheti Block at Baroda.

60. The personal efforts of the Conservator, aided by those of Mr. V. H. Desai, the Range Forest Officer of Vajpur, were successful in getting a village to settle in the large in

forest Kheti block at Baroda on the border of the Sagbara State. These villagers were useful in burning fire lines and also guarding the forest against thefts of timber being committed therein by Sagbara people from across the border who had a notorious record for acts of intimidation and assault on solitary forest guards in these remote wilds in the past.

Kheti Blocks in Umarpada and Vajpur.

61. During the year the introduction of a regular Survey Settlement in Umarpada and Vajpur peta Mahals, in lieu of the holbandi or plough cess system hitherto prevalent in these backward tracts of the country, was pending and under the usual rules of the Land Revenue Code the right of the State over the trees growing on the surveyed lands would pass over to the survey occupants. Seeing that this would involve a very serious sacrifice of the interest of the State without doing any appreciable good to the survey occupants who are ignorant people of the Kali-Paraj, the Conservator represented to Government that though some of the lands had been cleared in recent years of their tree growth yet there are valuable trees still standing on very extensive areas.

The immediate disposal of them by the Forest Department would result in glutting the timber market if at all it could absorb so much wood at once, and would affect very prejudicially regular forest sales from coupes. Mr. Khaserao, the Survey Settlement Commissioner, who as Conservator of Forests had good knowledge of the extent and value of the timber bearing resources of these areas, having supported the present Conservator, it was eventually decided that the valuable tree growth of the eight important kinds of timber should be allowed to be cleared gradually by the Forest Department within the next 15 years from off the Kheti blocks which have an aggregate area of 29,684 bighas in Umarpada and 30,010 bighas in Vijapur. The Huzur Orders

Nos. $\frac{A}{3}$ and $\frac{A}{4}$ dated the 21st July 1915 sanction this method for being followed by the Forest Department.

(iii) *Demarcation.*

Repairs to cairns on common boundaries of Dangs and Baroda State.

62. Rs. 19 were paid to the British Dangs authorities for repairs and chunam washing of the cairns on the common boundaries of the Dangs and Baroda State, this item being included in a sum of Rs. 323 that was paid as a moiety of the costs on fire line burning upon this frontier to the Collector and Political Agent, Surat.

Co-operation of Rajpipla and Sagbara in the execution of fire Conservancy measures.

63. The Rajpipla State carried out its promise during the year of clearing up a strip of 50 feet wide along the Nanchal frontier of the trees standing thereon, and also rendered help to local Forest subordinates in burning fire lines along the border. The Sagbara Durbar also rendered some indifferent help in co-operating to take out fire lines, but the non-completion of the work of erecting intermediate boundary cairns, each one visible from the other next it, where only eight pacca boundary pillars are all that define the boundary at present along a length of 18 miles, is hampering proper fire conservancy measures being executed.

(*a*) Management of the State Forests.

(i) *Preparation and control of regular Working Plans.*

Repairing and revising of working plans.

64. Revised working plans for Vyara, Sadadwel and Wankal ranges were prepared in the preceding year and their practical application commenced in the year of this Report. Moreover, working plans of the Nessu tracts of forests in

Songadh, with an area of 105-3 square miles, were framed and coups affecting them, which are 15 in number, demarcated on the ground for exploitations next year. This region is now well opened up by a network of fair weather roads by the Special Forest Branch of the Public Works Department. These coups, it may be observed, have since the close of the year realized by their sales the total sale of Rs. 32,912. In all working plans hitherto devised the Conservator has with the approval of Government adopted the method of coppice treatment of forests coupled with heavy reservation of standards on a rotation of 40 years. And not only special detailed rules have been framed for the selection, masking and registration of standards, but what is more essential the training of the subordinates of all ranks in this preparation of annual coups for exploitation has been receiving the utmost attention and with excellent results.

Working Plans Report.

65. The writing of the Working Plans Report for Vyara and Sadadwel in the present monsoon months is occupying the attention of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, and it is hoped he will be able to finish and submit the same at an early date, though he has had to be busy with other ordinary forest duties and had also to go out on a short tour in the Gir forests. Now with the impending famine fodder operations in the forest tracts of the Navsari Prant, it is feared it will not be possible to push on the Working Plans as rapidly as is desirable.

(*b*) Communications and Buildings.

(i) *Roads.*

Roads

66. The Nessu forests have been well opened up by a network of roads but the important Khant-Umarpada Road which was commenced

during the year has made very slow progress. It is the chief outlet for traffic from the Nanchal forest region and its completion will facilitate the extraction of forest produce considerably. The Songadh-Vajpur road appeared to have been better repaired than usual though the late execution of repairs detracts from its usefulness for cart-traffic during the fair season. The matter was brought to the notice of the Public Works Department.

(ii) *Buildings.*

Building at Fort Songadh.

67. The important building at Fort Songadh to accommodate the Range Forest Offices of Songadh, Sadadwel and Vajpur was commenced during the year and has been making good progress. As has been proposed by the Conservator, the teak timber of this large building estimated to cost Rs. 33,000 is being taken from the Songadh forests, instead of using Moulmein or other teak from outside.

Rest houses at Kashi and Kherwada.

68. Rest houses at Kashi and Kherwada in Vajpur range have been built during the year and steps are being taken to provide them with adequate furniture. These places are well-known resorts for Shikar and Her Highness the Maharani Saheb shot a tigress in the forests near Satkashi last season.

Progress in the construction of buildings.

69. The progress in the construction of buildings is shewn in the following table:—

Up to 1913-14.	1914-15.		To be yet taken in hand.	Remarks.
Fully completed.	Fully completed.	Partially completed.		
21	17	8	19	Total cost incurred, Rs. 1,13,464. Amount remaining to be expended, Rs. 89,785.

(c) Protection of Forests.

Statistics of Offences.

70. Comparative Statement of Offences

Year.	Offences relating to				Total.
	Forest produce.	Grazing.	Fire.	Miscellaneous.	
1914-15	86	39	50	18	193
1913-14	52	37	70	22	181

71. The total number of offences has increased by 12. There were 20 fewer offences relating to forest fires while offences relating to forest produce damaged or stolen rose in number from 52 to 86. Both these results are satisfactory in so far they shew an exercise of greater vigilance on the part of the forest establishment where apathy and connivance if not complicity were the characteristic traits in former years.

State of general protection.

72. The state of general protection of the forests is good. Scanty population in forest tracts coupled with the enjoyment of numerous privileges and concessions tends to keep down forest thefts.

Protection against thefts.

73. Whatever might have been the state of affairs as affecting thefts of timber from coups by forest contractors in the past, the steps now taken to successfully safeguard reserved standards in coups against being illicitly felled and stolen by dishonest traders need to be described here at some length. Under the old system there were no registers kept of the trees reserved against felling in coups, so that a check upon the contractors' operations was well-nigh impossible. At present each tree that is selected for reservation has a serial number and a circular band painted upon it in coal tar, and the number and its species, girth and description are entered in a special printed form prescribed for the purpose. This register with another copy thereof, after it is signed by the officials who have marked the coups, is sent up to the Conservator's Office where each of its pages is stamped with the Conservator's Office seal. The contractor who purchases the coup is required to sign this register.

74. While the coup is undergoing exploitation the register is referred to from time to time by all officers inspecting it, for checking the banded and numbered trees. Should any of these trees get broken or damaged unavoidably by the fall of other trees belonging to the contractor while felling the latter, one of the trees belonging to the contractor of equal value is taken in exchange for being reserved. The damaged tree is cut and its wood is not given to the contractor but sold by Government. On the other hand, if any intentional felling is noticed, the contractor is prosecuted in the event of sufficient proof being forthcoming so that he may get adequately punished for his dishonest acts. This serves to deter others from committing frauds and thefts.

Protection from fire.

75. Fire protection is making good progress and fires are becoming rarer and are more readily put out by forest guards helped by

villagers when in formers years they generally were allowed to rage unchecked and traverse vast areas. A network of fire lines is taken out and efficiently maintained, and greater vigilance is displayed by the establishment against frontier fires entering our limits from adjoining States. In more than one instance the Conservator had to draw the attention of the authorities in the Surat-Dangs and West Khandesh against careless burning of fire lines in a way as to endanger our forests.

On the Sagbara frontier there is yet room for improvement owing to existence of the special difficulties such as absence of labour and the wanton habits of the Bhils from over the border who stealthily resort to our jungle for shikar. The co-operation of Nandod and Sagbara Durbars, prominently of the former, has, however, been lately secured in the burning of fire paths on the frontiers in Nanchal and Vajpur Ranges.

Protection from cattle.

76. Cattle grazing is not excessive except in the Gir forest tracts. In organised forests of the Navsari Prant, coups after felling undergo a closure of 10 years against cattle. The felling series have, as has been already observed, been so arranged in the revised Working Plans that at no time less than three-fourths of the forest area in a village can remain open to grazing.

Protection against injuries from natural causes.

77. Creeper cutting to free valuable teak and other timber trees from the baneful grasp of climbers—which when they have taken a firm hold of the stems retard their growth, twist off their tops and sometimes even kill them—has continued to receive the attention it deserved since these operations were systematically started during the year 1913-14. The number of climbers

thus dealt with and the cost incurred are shewn in table below :—

Range.	Number of climbers cut.	Cost.
Total ...	1,98,047	Rs. a. p. 203 12 6

(*d*) Sylviculture.

Dibbling valuable species of trees.

78. Forest Guards are required to collect the seeds of valuable species and dibble them in exploited coups and other localities in forest regularly. Seeds of Kinjal from Kolaba District and Anjan and Nimb from Khandesh were imported and utilised in the same way. Nimb is eminently suited to the dry climate of Kathiawar and a large import and utilization of these seeds in the Gir forests is being carried out this season.

Lac culture.

79. Lac culture is being very much extended in these two years past. Formerly the cultivation was confined to few areas in Vyara for the most part. Now it is cultivated more widely in this Range, and seed lac is taken from here and propagated at Sadadwel, Vajpur and Songadh as well in Sankheda and the distant Gir forests. The total cost on lac propagation during the year and the collection of two seasonable crops had amounted to Rs. 1,743. In Gir, owing to dry climate and abundance of Palas (Butea frondosa) trees, there is very great scope for successful innoculation of these trees with lac insects. The dearth of labour for propagation and collection of lac—especially in Naosari Prant—will, it is feared, put a limit to its wider cultivation in forests. The revenue figures of the

current and preceding two years relating to lac sales are given below:—

Year.	Revenue Rs.
1914—15	1,846
1913—14	2,300
1912—13	465

(*e*) Exploitations.

Result of coups sales.

80. The results of coup sales of the year that were exploited by contractors are given in the following statement. These coup are under recently revised Working Plans which provide for a heavy reservation of standards up to 40 per acre.

Range.	Number of coup.	Total area Bignas.	Average rate fetched per		Total realization.
			Bigha.	Acre.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Vyara ...	19	2,300	10 15	18 10	23,073
Sadadwel ...	13	1,972	12 12	23 10	25,188
Vankal ...	6	471	5 12	9 14	2,735
Total ...	38	4,743	...	...	50,996

Revenue from Bamboos.

81. The removal of bamboos on permits from the rotation blocks of the year realized Rs. 56,740 as against Rs. 42,253 in the preceding year. Some attempts made by dealers at defrauding the revenue while extracting bamboos from Vajpur jungles—the principle bamboo producing area—and floating them in rafts down the Tapti river were adequately noticed, by recovering compensation and confiscating the bamboos, proof having been insufficient for lodging of criminal complaint with chances of success.

82. The receipts from grass and grazing were as under:—

Receipts from grass.

Year.	Receipts.
1914—15	22,291
1913—14	24,368

83. The sales of farms of minor forest produce compared with the figures of previous year realized revenue as under:—

Farms minor forest produce.

	1913-14 Rs.	1914-15 Rs.
Lac ...	2,300	1,846
Mawra Flowers and Seeds ...	3,007	2,410
Rosha ...	118	...
Ashintra and Timru (leaves used for cigarettes and platters respectively) ...	2,570	1,513

The falling off in the realization is mainly attributable to disturbance in trade due to War.

82. The value of minor forest produce, etc., removed on permits taken out at forest depots in several Ranges is as shown below:—

Value of produce removed on permits.

Teak. Rs.	Firewood. Rs.	Bamboo. Rs.	Miscellaneous. Rs.	Total. Rs.
9,034	2,739	56,740	16,709	85,223

85. The value of hutting materials given to the villagers free of charge under the Chhapariyakat Niyam of the State was Rs. 4,508 during the year. In the preceding year timber worth Rs. 5,708 was given away.

Hutting materials given free of charge.

86. Rs. 5,769 were realized by the Revenue Department from sales of trees in Government waste lands and their credit given in the accounts of the Forest Department.

Realization from sales of trees in waste lands.

(*f*) Financial Results.

87. The financial results of the year as compared with those of 1913-14 and the average of the preceding five years are illustrated in the following table:—

Comparing financial results.

Head.	Average of preceding 5 years.	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue ...	1,78,917	1,99,415	1,74,764
Total Expenditure ...	69,719	72,866	74,797
Surplus ...	1,09,198	1,26,549	99,967

In short, while maintaining the Forest Capital intact, legitimate revenue is developing and increasing under every head.

The gross expenditure has shewn a small increase of Rs. 1,931 due to the introduction of regular fire conservancy in the Gir forests, which is an Eldorado for graziers in Kathiawar, the extension of the lac operations and the laying out of larger number of coups with the extension of working plans, and the cost on the regular marking of reserved

standards as well as on account of the outlay on preparation of topographical sheets and various other minor causes. The total expenditure would have been even greater but for the savings effected under other heads by study of proper economy when practicable without sacrifice of efficiency.

(*g*) Administration.

Personnel.

88. The administration of the forests of the State was carried on by Mr. R. H. Madan. He was ably helped by Mr. G. V. Sarangpani who was promoted from the post of Ranger to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. K. C. Amin, on the latter officer's compulsory retirement, on account of his inefficiency, under the orders of the Huzur.

Class for Foresters.

89. During the rainy season at Baroda, a special class for Foresters was conducted by Mr. Sarangpani under the supervision and control of the Conservator. The subordinates who constituted the class were selected from among the ranks of Round Guards with a few outsiders. They received good theoretical and practical training, and out of twelve only one failed to obtain the certificate of having passed out.

Mr. Mahagaokar undergoing training at Dehra Dun.

90. Mr. M. T. Mahagaokar, a specially selected student, has been undergoing training for the two years' Rangers' course at Dehra Dun since 1914, and the reports on his progress at the Forest Research Institute and College are very good so far.

Work done by the Conservator.

91. The Conservator of Forests made a tour of the Kadi District under instructions from Government, and inspected the extensive waste lands with a view to ascertain and report whether they were suitable for reboisement. A special

detailed report was submitted to Government. The Conservator was asked to prepare a scheme of forest conservancy in the Kotar lands on the banks of the Vatrak, Meswa and Khari Rivers and to show the cost of establishment and the mode of working in consultation with the Revenue Department.

92. Forest conservancy or the creation of wood lands is very desirable and practicable and will be highly beneficial in this extensive highly cultivated tract of country with its flat plains and generally comparatively treeless bare aspect devoid of hills and dry dessicating climate. The country was much better wooded prior to the great Famine of 1900, when vast number of trees of Mowra, Rayan, Mango and other species were cut down for fodder and fuel or were so mutilated that they died down subsequently. The consequent drying up of flowing streams of water is a sad tale to be heard from the mouths of village folk in several places. Since 1900 this fertile agricultural region has been subject to droughts more than once, and just now it is mostly unfortunately again in the throes of serious Famine owing to almost complete failure of rains.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Personnel.

1. Mr. A. H. Coyle continued as Chief Engineer and in addition acted as State Architect and Chairman of the Baroda City Improvement Trust. Mr. Vishwanath R. Akolker worked as Superintending Engineer for Buildings and roads with powers to inspect Irrigation works when convenient. Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel worked as Irrigation Engineer with the powers of a Superintending Engineer.

Organization.

2. Under the direction of the Chief Engineer there are eight Divisions, *viz.*, the City, Palace, Baroda District, Kadi, Naosari, Amreli, Garden and Electric. The State Furniture Works is maintained as a separate Institution under the control of the P. W. Department. The Works Branch started under Mr. R. W. Watson is directly under the instruction of the Chief Engineer.

Important Events.

3. During the year Mr. M. B. Patel, Executive Engineer, Naosari District, visited distilleries in different parts of India with a view to enable Government to judge the best plan on which a Central Distillery at Vyara in the Naosari District of the Baroda State could be erected. The Distilleries at Dabhoda, Godhra, Uran, Bangalore, Cutney and Nawgaon were visited, and detailed plans and estimates, together with the Engineer's report, are now lying before the Government for consideration. Mr. Ardeshir Nowroji, Executive Engineer, Amreli District, retired. Mr. Kilabhai D. Dalal was transferred to the Accounts Department and Mr. P. K. Bhatt's services were lent to the Bansda State during the year.

Reforms and Improvements.

4. Among the principal improvements made for the convenience of working could be mentioned the following :—

(1) The constant correspondence between the Revenue and P. W. Departments for preliminary expenses of Survey undertaken for fixing awards for compensation was obviated by an order of Government directing the Revenue Officers to incur such expenses out of the advances made to them and then to recover the amounts from the P. W. Department in the usual course.

(2) The Head Mechanical Engineer now travels in the Districts for the purpose of seeing that all the machinery of the State is kept in thorough working order and instructing the Mechanical Engineers in charge as to their work.

(3) The Chief Engineer has been authorised to empower the Sub-Overseers to make payments and to allow them an imprest amount for a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 on payment of security. This has stopped the delay that often occurred in payments to petty labourers on minor works.

Buildings and Special Works.

Buildings and Road Works completed or in progress.

5. The following important works were completed or in progress at the end of the year :—

City Division.

Works completed.

(1) L. V. Palace compound wall with W. I. Railing to the main front of the Palace.
(2) New Science Laboratory for the College.
(3) Male Training College.

Works in progress.

(1) School for 400 girls near the Female Boarding House.
(2) New Kala Bhavan Building (Technical College).
(3) The New High School.
(4) A Practising School.
(5) Lal Bag Palace with Gate Lodges.
(6) Main Entrance Gate to the L. V. Palace.
(7) New Blocks in the Lunatic Asylum,
(8) Additions to the C.D. Hospital.
(9) Bacteriological Laboratory in connection with the C.D. Hospital.
(10) Purchase and improvement of Mane's Wada for school purposes.
(11) Addition to Electric Light Engine House.

ELECTRIC DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Wiring Lal Bag Palace for lights and fans.
(2) Running supply mains for the Residency and Camp with installation at the Residency and the connected offices.
(3) Wiring Government buildings; and
(4) Providing electric fans.

PALACE DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Additions to bungalow No. 5 on Race Course Road, occupied by the Dewan Saheb, and sundry works in the L.V. Palace Stables and Paltan Paga.

Works in progress.

(1) Billiard room in Jubilee Garden.
(2) Motor Garage in L.V. New Stables with extensions and offices for Motor Drivers.
(3) Carriage Workshop Shed in connection with the New L.V. Stables.
(4) Chhatri of Shrimant Kashirao Gaekwad; and
(5) New sanitary works in the L.V. Palace.

BARODA DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Vahiwatdar Cutcherry at Waghodia.
(2) Police Thana at Chhani and Police lines for Jail and Treasury at Waghodia and three additional rooms in the Bahadarpur Thana and Lock up and store room in addition to the Police Thana and Mehlao.
(3) Additional room in the school at Waghodia.
(4) Rest House at Karjan.
(5) School buildings at Ropa, Bhartali, Ranapur, Manpur, Ganpatpura, Tithor, Navi Jithardi, Puniaj, and Vemard.

Works in progress.

(1) Police line at Saoli.
(2) Dispensary with out-houses at Waghodia.
(3) School buildings at Jahaj, Gavsad and Finav.
(4) A.V. School at Bhadran.
(5) Munsiff Court at Karjan.
(6) Bungalow at Sunderpura.

KADI DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Bazar Gate, Police Chowki at Sidhpur.
(2) Rest Houses at Kadi and Vijapur.

Works in progress.

(1) New Police lines at Sidhpur.
(2) A.V. School at Chanasma.
(3) School for 300 girls at Vijapur.
(4) School for 160 boys at Kantharavi.
(5) Munsiff Court at Chanasma.
(6) Rest House at Visnagar.
(7) Police Head Quarters at Mehsana.

NAOSARI DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Repairs to the Vahivatdar Cutchery, including Police lines at Balsana.
(2) Tata A.V. School at Billimoria.
(3) Constructing buildings at Unai, Vrajkhand and Umervavdor.
(4) Constructing buildings at Baroli, Limbi and Pipal.
(5) Constructing buildings at Medha, Hirawadi and Don Sadelwell, etc.
(6) Constructing village school for 150 boys at Sonawadi.
(7) Extension of Sir C.J.N.Z. Madresa Building.
(8) Constructing a village school for 200 boys at Dhanori.
(9) Making temporary additions to the distillery building at Vyara.

Works in progress.

(1) Constructing buildings at Anawal Raighad in Songadh Taluka.
(2) Constructing 2nd class Rest House with three rooms and a well at Chimer.
(3) Constructing three Daroga offices at Songadh.

(4) Constructing a Rest House at Kathore.
(5) Do. at Kherwada and Satkashi.
(6) Constructing Buildings at Umrao, Velanpur Gangadia, Gohan and Limchhoti.
(7) Constructing a Police line at Kamrej.
(8) Do. at Gandevi.
(9) Do. Dispensary with out-houses at Palsana.
(10) Do. a village school for 120 boys at Posra.
(11) Do. an A. V. School for 180 boys at Vyara.
(12) Do. a village school for 160 boys at Dhaman.
(13) A girl school at Billimora.
(14) A village school for 120 boys at Ena.
(15) Liquor store room in the compound of Navsari Sadar Fad.

AMRELI DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) School for 120 boys at Bhader, Dhari Taluka.
(2) School for 120 boys at Sindhaj.
(3) Do. 90 boys at Alidhar.
(4) Do. 100 boys at Dharangani.

Works in progress.

(1) A police line at Damnagar with necessary appendages.
(2) Quarters for Mahalkari, guard room and a room for religious ornaments at Beyt.

ROADS AND BRIDGES—BARODA DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Improving the fair weather road from Makarpura to Sunderpura.

(2) Sinore Station road.
(3) Sojitra Station road.

Works in progress.

(1) Mandala Station road.
(2) Road from Itola Railway Station to town.
(3) Road from Camp Quarter Guard to Harni.

KADI DIVISION.

Works in progress.

(1) Road from public office compound to the Police Head Quarter building at Mehsana.
(2) Kunker road from Unjah Railway Station to Unawa village.
(3) Metal road from Chanasma Railway Station to town.
(4) Kunker road from Becharaji Railway Station to Mata's Temple.
(5) Constructing a bridge on the Unjah Station road.
(6) Thoroughly repairing and metalling the road from Chiloda to Dasella—a portion of the Sadra Dabhoda Road.

NAOSARI DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Navsari Vesma road.
(2) Repairs to Sayan Kamrej road.

Works in progress.

(1) Bridge on the Kadodra Khadi on the road from Chalthan to Kathore.

(2) Bridge on the Chokhad Khadi with approaches.
(3) Road from Vesma to Palsana.
(4) Improving the road from Vyara to Unai.
(5) Making the Kamrej Sarthana road pucca with sand.
(6) Road from Chalthan to Kathore.
(7) Approaches to the Mindhola river bridge.
(8) Road from Zankhwao to Balethi.
(9) Fair weather road from Karod to Mogran.
(10) Fair weather road from Umerpada to Khand.

Amreli Division.

Works completed.

(1) Bridge across the Dhedia river at Dhari.
(2) Moorum road from the existing Varsada road to the compound of the Agency bungalow at Amreli.
(3) Bridge on the water course of a nullah near Challala village.

Works in progress.

(1) Road from Dhari to Ghadia Chavand.

Electric Installation.

Work of the Electric Kharkhana.

6. The electric installations at the L. V. and Makarpura Palaces at Baroda, the Jaya Mahal Palace at Bombay, the Woodstock property at Ootacamund and the Motibag Bungalow at Baroda, and other installations together with the telephone exchange, were maintained in a satisfactory condition. The total consumption of current in the above installations aggregated to about 2,42,763 units.

7. In spite of the restricted service that had to be given owing to inadequate plant at the central station, the demand for current shows a steady growth. The new load connected to the mains during the year amounted to 61 K. W. The receipts from the sale of current amounted to Rs. 20,504 against Rs. 9,407 derived in the previous year. The total number of lights connected up to this time is 3,755 and that of fans 311.

New load connected to the mains, and the receipts.

8. Owing to the War the new generating set ordered in connection with the general scheme could not be delivered by the manufacturers with the result that further progress in connecting the principal sub-stations and their supply mains had to be restricted.

Progress restricted owing to War.

9. New Telephones at the Lal Bag Palace, Government Model Farm, Office of the Director of Agriculture, Bungalow of the General Commanding Baroda Army, and the Central Library, were connected to the exchange.

Telephones.

10. The total number of calls that passed through the Central and Sub-Exchanges aggregated to over 2,34,000 calls—about 650 calls per day.

Number of calls.

State Gardens.

11. The Luxmi Vilas Palace Garden was thoroughly well maintained, and Major Wanhill's suggestions to reduce vegetation near the Palace were carried out. A new road was constructed from the Motibag Gate to Mastubag, the latter being permanently closed. Owing to the scanty supply of the Ajwa Water, a crude oil engine was purchased and fixed

The Palace Gardens L. V. Palace.

on the well opposite the Palace, insuring a sufficient supply of water for the Terrace Garden and for watering the roads around the Palace. The compound fence of the deer enclosure has been repaired and the run extended. Some rare varieties of deer have been purchased in accordance with the orders of the Huzur.

Her Highness's Garden.

12. Some of the plots were partly planted with Mosambi and Kavla oranges. A new plot was planted with areca and cocoanut plants. Rose bushes were planted on the sides of the circular road, good varieties of plantains and papayas were imported from outside and some of the grass land towards Wagharia well was taken up for cultivation and grown with vegetables.

The Maharaj-Kumar's Palace Garden.

13. A new road was constructed from the main road to the Baggi Khana, and shady trees, mendi hedge, etc., were planted by its sides. The construction of other roads in the garden will be taken up as the funds permit. The garden in the front of the Palace was laid out with ornamental shrubberies and trees. The garden, so long dependent on the scanty supply of well water, received Ajwa water during the year under report, which now gives satisfactory results. The avenue of Jamboo and Mango trees by the sides of the fair weather road was properly maintained and the dead plants replaced.

Makarpura Garden.

14. Some of the old shrubberies were replanted with better plants, and ornamental trees were planted wherever considered effective. Interesting additions have been made to the Menagerie by rare varieties of birds and animals.

Public Park.

15. So far as the present state of water supply allowed, the public park was maintained in a very satisfactory condition. In the hot season the Ajwa water was discontinued for the garden and the river nearly dried up. Costly plants in the nursery and the garden suffered in consequence. A Zebra and a pair of Llamas have been for the first time added to the Menagerie.

The Arboretum.

16. The Arboretum is solely dependent on pumping for its water supply. Young and foreign plants to be established in this Arboretum require very delicate treatment, and the gutter water does not show any beneficial effect. The Nursery contained a very good stock of plants raised from seeds and cuttings.

Bombay Bungalows and Garden.

17. The bungalows and the garden were maintained in a good condition. The Oil Engine House has been converted into servants' quarters by the addition of new partitions. New window frames with shutters were provided for the lower portion of the first floor verandah of the main bungalow. On the north side of the main bungalow a new iron circular staircase has been provided for the servants' passage. Rain water drains have been provided on two sides of the sub-passage under the marble terrace on the west side of the main bungalows.

Other minor gardens were maintained in a satisfactory condition and several new gardens were laid out.

Expenditure.

18. The total expenditure on the Garden Division during the year came to Rs. 3,09,192.

Irrigation.

Total Outlay on Irrigation.

19. The total outlay on Irrigation and Water Works was Rs. 49,55,588 up to the end of the year under report.

No large works undertaken.

20. No new large irrigation works were undertaken during the year, as the Government laid it down as a policy not to take up such big works until those already in progress were brought to completion.

Projects prepared by Irrigation Engineer.

21. The Irrigation Engineer continued to prepare projects for Irrigation, Drainage and Water Works, with the help of a project establishment employed in four divisions, and to supervise those works that were being executed by the Divisional Executive Engineers.

Details of Irrigation work during the year.

22. During the year under report the following irrigation works of importance were either completed or in progress :—

Baroda.

(*a*) In Baroda Division the Wadhwana Tank was completed for the capacity of 500 M.C. with all irrigation canals. The Dhanora and Sipore Timbi Tanks were started and nearly one-third of the work done in each case. The breaches caused in the previous monsoon to Manorpura Tank in Saoli Taluka were mended.

Kadi.

(*b*) In Kadi Division the work of Wagas Tank was completed. The Chandrasan Tank was in progress. Earth work for its bund was nearly finished. Outlets could not be started owing to a change in plans, the C.I. pipes with sluices being proposed in place of stoneware pipes. Santej Tank was completed except the irrigation channels, of which one was finished and the others were in progress. Special repairs were

executed to Thol Tank and silt removed from the channels, additional outlets being in progress.

Naosari.

(*c*) In Naosari Division the work of restoring tanks at Mahuvej, Dhamrod and Hathuran taken in hand last year was completed. Tichakia Bandhara on the river Zankhri was in progress. Two aqueducts were almost finished, cement concrete, rubble masonry at outer toe, reinforced concrete platforms for gearing of scours, rock cutting in the canal, improving water ways of the aqueduct, etc., were done departmentally. Repairs and improvements to Dosuwada Tank and Chikhali Canal were finished except three small drops of the Mussa distributary. Cement concrete and pointing to the masonry dam sanctioned for Rs. 12,520 were mostly done except a small portion which could be done next fair season. Work of removing two wooden spurs in the river Poorna near Amli was completed. Work of putting up groins on the banks of the Ambika River which the contractor failed to do was executed against him. The wooden spurs in the Ambika River near Bhatta village and at Manekpura were completed.

Amreli.

(*d*) In Amreli District the undermentioned works were in progress: The Regulator in the Feeder Channel of the Pichvi Tank; reconstruction of the masonry dam across Sangawadi river breached in the monsoon of 1912-13; some subsidiary works in connection with the Ankadia Irrigation Tank such as percolation drain, Penstock gate instead of wooden plugs; restoring and making improvements of the Thebi River bund at Amreli; stone pitching up to the top of the bund and filling in the washed away portion of Mota Bandharia Tank; same to the inside slope and strengthening and filling washed-away portion of the Fatsar Tank at Dhamel; stone pitching to the bund of Kunbhanath Tank up to the H.L. to which waves rise, and some other urgent work for canal outlet; similar work to Gomti Tank and landing piers at

Rupen Jetty at Dwarka were completed. The water flowing from nullas into the Sangwadi feeder (of Pichvi) generally damaged the banks of the channel. To remedy the evil masonry walls were built at the crossing points.

Other works.

Several other works were completed and in progress at the end of the year. They provided the water for irrigating 5,899 bighas of land. The reveuue derived from them was Rs. 11,556 besides certain dues in the shape of Himayat. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works alone was Rs. 4,17,052 during the year under report.

Water Works.

The Baroda City Water Works.

23. The Baroda Water Works were maintained satisfactorily during the year at the cost of City Municipality. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 25,456 on the maintenance of Ajwa, Nimetta and City Water Works.

House connections.

24. The demand for new house connections remained steady. 371 connections were made in the year, the total connections being brought to 7,063 against 6,692 of the previous year. About ninteen new meters were fixed and branch pipe lines were extended to Ice Factory and laid in Shiapura and Patolia Pole of the City. In addition to private connections there existed 261 stand-posts and a tank in Dandia Bazar for use of water by general public.

Increase in the supply of water.

25. With the ever increasing demand of water for house-hold purposes and for sprinkling roads, gardens, military service, trade and City sewerage, the daily supply of water has increased from 30,00,000 gallons to 35,00,000. The desirability of regulating water supply is one of the most pressing questions. The question of metering house

connections and measures for preventing waste is under consideration.

The Nimetta works.

26. Nimetta works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,035 during the year. This expenditure is incurred for the purpose of purifying water to render it suitable for domestic use. Water was tested every month and the chemical and bacteriological analysis show good results. Water was once sent to the Government Chemical Analyser, Bombay, and it was pronounced a fair sample of potable water. Care is being taken by the Executive Engineer towards purification by sand filters. Owing to the high cost of potassium permanganate it was discontinued from October 1914. The results of water analysis did not show that the purity of water in any way suffered.

Borings at Nimetta.

27. Borings at Nimetta were in progress. Second bore was tried after selecting a site near the first bore. Rock was met with at 50 feet below ground level. The work continued till it reached 580 feet, and had to stop temporarily. The boring was again resumed and the total depth gained was 597 feet. Two apprentices are being trained at the Nimetta borings in order to fit them for similar works at Naosari.

Water Works in Baroda District.

28. In Baroda District water works at Sankheda, Shinore and Bhadran were looked after and maintained by the P. W. Department at the expense of respective Municipalities. The Sojitra town water supply having been sanctioned, the work was commenced and was in progress. Projects for Padra, Dharmaj and the Rarod Towns that were undergoing examination last year have been completed and sent to the District Suba for obtaining sanction. The Bahadarpur water supply scheme is being revised and new projects for Dabhoi, Karjan and Vaso are under investigation.

29. In Kadi Division water supply schemes for Mehsana and Sidhpur towns were submitted to Government, but were returned for obtaining the opinion of Mr. Mandy, for which arrangements are going on through the proper channel. Visnagar water supply scheme will be pushed on when funds for a trial-well will be available. As regards works at Kalol and Chanasma the inflow of water has yet to be gauged. Water works at Pattan have been completed and people are receiving a sufficient supply of good water.

Kadi District Projects.

30. The Gandevi town water supply was sanctioned. The work will be commenced on receipt of funds from the Revenue Department. Songad and Vyara schemes have been submitted to Government. The water works at Kathore are well in progress. The machinery for trial borings for Naosari town water supply was purchased and it is being set up.

Navsari District Projects.

31. In Amreli Division no further progress towards the development of Amreli town water supply was made for want of a pumping plant. Dwarka and Beyt water supply schemes are under investigation.

Amreli District Projects.

Sewerage and Field Drains.

Town Drainage.

32. In Baroda District, Bhadran town sewerage project was prepared and sent to the Suba for further disposal. The Sinore scheme is under contemplation and that for Sojitra is being scrutinized by the Irrigation Engineer.

Drainages in Baroda District.

33. In Kadi Division the sewerage scheme for Pattan, Sidhpur and Mehsana towns are under investigation.

Kadi District Drainages.

Navsari District Drainages.

34. In Naosari Division the drainage scheme for Naosari was ready for submission to Government, but was withheld pending final sanction to water works. The Kathore town scheme is under investigation.

Field Drainages.

Field Drainages in the District.

35. The total expenditure on field drains maintained and excavated in Baroda District during the year under report amounted to Rs. 37,712. There were 92 drains and their length was 309 miles at the close of the year. Field drains of the cost of Rs. 33,201 were carried out in Karjan Taluka by the special Sub-Division opened for the purpose. In Kadi Division total expenditure incurred on maintenance of existing drains in the year amounted to Rs. 4,809.

Forest Works.

Forest Works.

36. In regard to the forest works an expenditure of Rs. 43,826 was incurred out of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by Government. This shows very satisfactory work on the part of the subordinate concerned.

State Furniture Works.

State Furniture Works.

37. During the year under report the Factory turned out articles worth about Rs. 30,000. The gross profit of about Rs. 6,000 earned by the Factory was utilized towards the payment of interest on the working capital, leaving a net profit of 50% to the Factory inclusive of establishment charges.

Works Branch.

Works Branch.

38. The sanitary fittings of the Palaces being very old they were thoroughly overhauled and put in proper order. Mr. R. W. Watson carried out the whole of the work, which included new soil pipes, fixtures, ventilation pipes and service pipes, provision of new storage tanks for water supply, laying stoneware sewer drain and fitting new porcelain baths. Most of the work has been completed.

Grant and Outlay.

Expenditure incurred in the Department.

39. The expenditure incurred by the Department for the last two years is shown in the following table :—

Name of Works.	Expenditure in 1913—14.	Expenditure in 1914—15.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	14,60,371	13,59,125
Repairs	5,29,635	6,62,498
Establishment	2,89,684	3,09,427
Tools and Plant	68,743	54,024
Petty Military Public Works	5,579	6,323
Refund of Revenue	.....	511
Irrigation Works Revenue Account ...	12,110	14,388
Unclaimed Deposits	197	198
Famine Relief Works.		
A. Previous Famine	.....	15
B. Last Famine	.....	545
C. Current Famine	5	127
Extraordinary.		
Famine	.....	20,757
Khangi Contribution Works	1,53,070	1,55,655
Petty P.W. of the Khangi Department ...	91,982	97,874
Miscellaneous contribution works, such as Water Works, etc.	1,46,614 This includes Rs. 61,555 for Pattan Water Works.	97,643
Irrigation and other works charged to Capital	2,23,021	4,17,652
Total Rs. ...	29,81,011	31,96,162

40. The total Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 35,33,940. The following table shows the expenditure incurred in the several Divisions:—

Total Budget allotment and the expenditure by Divisions.

Division.	Expenditure in 1913—14	Expenditure in 1914—15
	Rs.	Rs.
City Division	10,80,186	8,46,743
Baroda Division	3,48,931	4,89,208
Garden Division	2,73,758	3,09,192
Nasvari Division	3,23,029	3,98,483
Kadi Division	3,08,763	3,24,512
Amreli Division	2,53,716	3,91,686
Palace and Electric Divns.	3,92,628	4,36,338
Total Rs. ...	29,81,011	31,96,162

B.—Railways.

41. The direction of the Railway Department continued during the whole year under Mr. E. Walrond Bryant, M. Inst. C.E., Engineer-in-Chief.

Direction.

42. The following Assistant Engineers were in charge of the several Railways at the close of the year under Report:—

Personnel.

1. Mr. Ralph Salder, Motipura Tankhala Railway, Section I.
2. Mr. A. Foster Joseph, Motipura Tankhala Railway, Section II.
3. Mr. P. C. Bose, Jarod Samalaya and Samalaya Sauli Railways.
4. Mr. Manmohanlal Tewari, Sauli Timba Railway, Section I.

5. Mr. U. B. Shivdasani, L.C.E., Sauli Timba Railway, Section II.

6. Mr. R. C. Desai, Wagrod Kakosi Railway.

7. Mr. T. M. Desai, L.C.E., Masar Road Jambusar Railway, Acting.

8. Mr. D. B. Shukla, L.C.E., Khijadia Dhari Railway.

9. Mr. Wariam Singh Manku, Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway.

10. Mr. M. M. Desai, L.C.E., Choranda Koral Railway.

Total Mileage open.

43. The details of the total mileage of State-owned Railways open at the end of the year are as follows :—

Railway.	Gauge.	Mileage.
1. Petlad Railway	Broad	21·498
2. Mehsana Railway	Metre	138·008
3. Kalol Railway	,,	46·110
4. Khijadiya Chalala Railway	,,	25·530
5. Dabhoi Railway	Narrow	141·981
6. Kosamba Zankhavav Railway ...	,,	26·120
7. Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway, Billimora to Unai	,,	26·200
8. Petlad Vaso Railway	,,	18·830
9. Pattan Wagrod Extension	Metre	15·000
	Total ...	459·277

New Mileage opened during the year.

44. During the year under report 46·53 miles were opened for all kinds of traffic and 138·14 miles were under construction.

Budget Provision and Expenditure.

45. The total Budget grant sanctioned for Railways during the year was Rs. 27,63,591 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,18,509.

Proposed Railway Workshops.

46. His Highness's Government have sanctioned Railway Workshops to be erected near the Vishwamitri Station. The scheme is being matured.

Details of New Lines.

47. A detailed description of lines sanctioned or under construction is given below :—

(*a*) Progress on Lines under Construction.

1. *Narrow Gauge.*

1. Jarod Samlaya Extension, 5·34 miles. Nearly completed.

2. Samlaya Sauli Timba, 33·24 miles. Earth-work completed.

3. Motipura Tankhala Railway, 27·16 miles. Works at the Motipura end have been started.

4. Choranda Koral Railway, 12 miles. Earth-work on this line has been done by the P.W. Department. Detailed plans and estimates are in hand.

5. Masor Road Jambusar Railway, 7·22 miles. Earth-work commenced.

6. Petlad Vaso Railway, 15·50 miles. Completed and opened for traffic on the 10th December, 1914.

7. Vaso Pihij Extension, 3·33 miles. Completed and opened for traffic on the 17th April, 1915.

8. Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway, 35 miles. Sections—Billimora Rankuwa, 13·50 miles, and Rankuwa Unai, 12·70 miles, completed and opened for traffic on the 23rd July 1914, and the 22nd January 1915, respectively. Works on the third section, Unai Kala Amba, 8·80 miles, were in hand.

9. Bodeli Chhota Udaipur Railway, 22·65 miles. This line is being constructed by the B.B. and C.I. Railway on behalf of the Baroda and the Chhota Udaipur States, the latter two contributing equally to the capital cost for construction.

Metre Gauge.

10. Pattan Wagrod Railway, 15 miles. Completed and opened for traffic on the 15th January, 1915.

11. Wagrod Kakosi Extension, 10 miles. Earthwork commenced.

12. Khijadiya Dhari Railway, 37·18 miles. The first Section from Khijadiya to Gavadka, 16·27 miles, was opened in May 1913. The second section, Gavadka Chalala, 9·16 miles, was opened on the 8th April 1914. On the third section, 11·73 miles from Chalala to Dhari, earthwork and bridges have been completed and Jhar cuttings are proceeding.

13. Kuranga Arathra Railway, 36·25 miles. Further progress is now awaiting Government of India's decision regarding the Jamnagar extension.

(*b*) LINES WHOSE ESTIMATES ARE UNDER PREPARATION OR SUBMITTED FOR SANCTION.

1. Anawal Mahuwa Branch, 17·91 miles. Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 7,29,128 were submitted to His Highness's Government, which ordered that a project of railway connection between Mahuwa and Bardoli should be prepared.

2. Songhad Vajpur Extension, 19·69 miles. Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 15,81,759 are ready and will be submitted to Government on receipt of traffic statistics from the Revenue and Forest Departments.

3. Zankvav Bardipada Extension, 22·57 miles. Sanction of the Government of India to the construction of

this line has been received, but the project estimate is ordered to be kept back until more remunerative lines are taken up.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,70,515 for a roadway (to be utilized as a railway if required in future) to facilitate transport of Forest Produce, has been submitted to His Highness's Government.

4. Naosari Palsana Kamrej Steam Tramway, about 26½ miles. The project has been held in abeyance.

(*c*) Lines surveyed or to be surveyed.

1. Vijapur Varetha, 32 miles. Completed.

2. Mahuwa Bardoli, 8⅜ miles. Permission of Government of India is awaited.

3. Dasalwada to Atarsumba and Bahial, 12 miles. Permission of Government of India is awaited.

4. Harij Sami Radhanpur Extension, 23 miles. Permission of the Government of India to survey this line was applied for, but the Bombay Government did not agree to the extension.

5. Dhari Visavadar, 19 miles, and Jamwalla Velan, 22¼ miles. Permission of Government of India is awaited.

C.—Baroda City Improvement Trust.

Personnel.

48. At the opening of the year, the Board of Trustees was constituted of Mr. A. H. Coyle as Chairman, Messrs. Balabhai Maganlal Nanavati and R. R. Kothawala as Government representatives, and Messrs. Raghunath Moreshwar Harshe and Maneklal Ambaram Doctor elected by the Municipality.

The term of office of the Municipal representatives expired during the year and a fresh election having been made,

Mr. Maneklal Ambaram Doctor was re-elected, while Mr. R. M. Harshe gave up his seat on the Board to Doctor G. B. Paranjpe on 30-9-1914.

Budget Estimates.

49. The sanctioned Budget Estimates of the Trust amounted to Rs. 6,13,144 and the total expenditure during the year, which came to Rs. 2,15,559, comprised the following :—

		Rs.
1.	Acquisition of properties for street widening	17,554
2.	Laying out of main sewers and subsidiary works	1,27,754
3.	Construction of Roads	11,082
4.	Buildings	32,420
5.	Establishment	26,749

The estimate for the maintenance of the completed portions of the City Drainage Works, sanctioned by the Municipality, amounted to Rs. 22,862 and the expenditure on the same was Rs. 22,326 during the year.

In addition to this, 333 drainage connections were made at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,512 on the responsibility of the City Municipality and at their request.

Again, as per orders passed by Government, the work of acquiring properties on its behalf was done by the City Improvement Trust at an aggregate cost of Rs. 18,500.

At the cost of house-owners, 289 drainage connections were made at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,832. Thus the expenditure incurred by the Trust during the year under report comes to Rs. 2,62,769.

A great part of the budgetted amount remained unspent owing mainly to the comparatively small amount of

compensation actually paid in acquiring properties for works of improvements. Though the number of awards settled by the Compensation Officer was greater than the previous years, still the total award settled fell short of what was anticipated, owing to the poor condition of the buildings which were to be acquired. Again, during the year under report, the Secretary, having fallen ill, was on leave for nearly five months and the Trust Engineer had to attend to his own duties in addition to the work of the Secretary. The War in Europe also retarded the progress of works to some extent as far as the purchase of machinery and the supply of articles by contractors were concerned. These were all matters over which the Board had no control.

Schemes sanctioned during the year.

50. The following schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year under report :—

		Rs.
1.	Acquisition of the remaining houses between Nimbalkar's Wada and Raopura Police Chowkie on the east and west, and between the Raopura Road and the Police Parade on the north and south, for	36,305
2.	A metalled road in Sayaji Ganj, for ...	700
3.	Acquisition of site for the proposed theatre, for	40,000
4.	Stereophagus Pumping Plant in duplicate, etc., for A.P.S. No. IX, for	11,500
5.	Section VIII of the City Drainage works, for	3,20,780
6.	Acquisition of houses near Kothi junction forming part of the avenue road, for	40,400

7.	Acquiring ground in Shekh Vada and allowing the same to remain as a square, for	652
8.	Acquiring extra houses in Section I of the Traffic Road, making a storm-water drain and east-side compound wall to the Jubilee Garden, for ...	11,064
	Plus ...	10,970
9.	Maintenance of a motor pump in Dandia Bazaar (initial cost of setting up the machinery and housing the same), for	853-3-8
	Plus ...	706

Schemes in hand.

51. The following schemes were developed and satisfactory progress was made in their execution :—

1. Execution of drainage works with 782 drainage connections.

2. Completion of the work of widening the Raopura road in two sections from the Ghee Kanta Tower to the Kothi junction, including three bye-lanes.

3. Section 1 of the Traffic road from the south-east corner of the Jubilee Garden to the Kalal Pitha Chogan, including storm-water drain and making the east side compound wall to the Jubilee Garden.

4. Opening the blind lane between the Kapdi Pole and the Mama's Pole.

5. Opening Mama's Pole.

6. Opening Amlifalia of Shiapura on the Raopura road.

7. Opening Jogidas Vithal's Pole.

8. Opening Kothi Pole.

9. Acquisition of the Janki Tekri for building sites.

10. Acquiring shops to the north of the Leheripura gate, removing the fort-wall and making a 60 ft. road.

11. Completion of the work of additions and alterations to the Nimbalkar's Wada for the use of the Trust Office.

12. Acquisition of a piece of land in Shekh Wada to keep the same as a square.

The metalled road in Sayaji Ganj was taken up on behalf of Government and nearly completed during the year.

The work of acquisition of the remaining houses between Nimbalkar's Wada and the Raopura Police Chowkie was also taken up by the Compensation Officer and they were handed over to the Public Works Department for clearing the site.

Drainage works.

52. During the year under report good progress was made in the execution of the City Drainage works. The total expenditure for these works during the year was Rs. 1,27,754 against Rs. 2,68,220 during the previous two years.

The building to house the pumping plant in duplicate and the receiving well for Automatic Pumping Station No. III near the Dufferin Hospital were completed and the machinery set up. The Hospital drainage was also connected with the sewer.

Again, as the household sullage from certain parts of Dandia Bazaar had been diverted to the Sursagar scour drain and was running over the L. V. Palace ground and affecting its sanitation, a motor pump driven by electric power has, under instructions of the Amatya, been put on a manhole of the scour drain and the foul water, after being bunded up, is being pumped up and thrown into the gravitation sewer.

The drainage works in the City were inspected during the year by Major C. F. Wanhill, R.A.M.C., but his suggestions in respect to these works, especially regarding drainage connections of houses with street sewers, being not in consonance with the report of inspection of the great sanitary expert, Mr. Santo Crimp, the Bombay Government was requested to send an expert to examine and report on the works. Mr. C. Mandy, C.E., accordingly visited Baroda about the middle of June 1915. His report in detail embodying certain suggestions for additional works at the out-fall for sewage purification is awaited.

Road.

53. Section II of the traffic road from Kalal Pitha Chogan to the Light Field Battery (junction with the Bhutadi Jampa road) has been sanctioned by the Board during the year and tenders for the work invited.

Residential quarters.

54. An estimate amounting to Rs. 16,723 has been sanctioned by the Board on 5-1-1915 in the way of investment of Trust revenue for constructing residential quarters, and contract for the work has been given.

Night Soil.

55. Objections having been raised by the Military Department as regards the Municipal night soil depot at Tulsiwadi, the Trust Engineer and the Health Officer selected sites in the north part of the City where pipe sewers have already been laid. An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,142 was sanctioned by the Municipality for constructing a night soil depot in Yakudpura as an experimental measure and funds were placed at the disposal of the Trust. Arrangements to let a part of the work by contract have been made.

Transfer of land to the Trust.

56. Land under shops in Nawa Bazaar belonging to the Khangi Department has been received in charge of the Trust during the year

under report, and arrangements are being made to get the rent rolls signed by the shop-keepers and to collect the rent.

Schemes submitted for sanction.

57. The following schemes were prepared on behalf of Government, as per instructions received from the Dewan Saheb, and submitted for sanction :—

		Rs.
1.	Acquisition of the whole of Anandpura for the development of the official centre, estimated at	4,75,000
2.	Acquisition of houses to the north of the Survey and Settlement Offices on Raopura road, estimated at ...	1,29,000
3.	Acquiring site on the south bank of the Pahadi Nala near Girjabai's Paga to locate the people to be evicted, estimated at	1,51,000

The following schemes were under preparation during the year :—

1. Widening the main entrance of the Ghadiali Pole, etc.

2. Acquiring houses and open ground in Partap Mardha's Pole, etc., to lay out a square.

3. Improvements in Vadi Vadi.

4. Acquiring houses in Kharvawad and paying out a pipe sewer.

5. Improvements in Sultanpura.

6. Making a road to the north of the Central Jail and providing an iron bridge on the river Vishwamitri.

7. Design for a bridge on the Pahadi Nala with flood gates, etc.

58. During the year under report seven new Civil Suits were filed against the City Improvements by owners of properties who were dissatisfied with the decision of the Compensation Officers.

Civil Suits.

59. The Board of Improvement Trust held 17 meetings during the year.

Meetings held.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A.—Education.

(a) Organisation.

Rise in the number and strength of the Educational Institutions.

1. During the year under report, there was a marked increase both in the number of Institutions and the pupils attending them. The attendance also was more regular. The total number of various Educational Institutions in the State in the previous year was 3,088, while this year it rose to 3,141, showing an increase of 53 Institutions. The increase was due to the development of Secondary Schools, to the opening of new Primary Schools in small villages, where the number of school-going children came up to the required standard, and to the separation of Girls' Schools from the Mixed Schools. The total number of students enrolled in all these Institutions rose from 2,29,903 to 2,58,248. This satisfactory increase of about 28,345 pupils may be ascribed to a genuine popular demand for Secondary Education, the systematic enforcement of the Compulsory Education Act and the raising of the compulsory age limit and standard.

Present constitution of the Administration and Inspectorial Staff.

2. Mr. A. M. Masani, M.A., B.Sc., directed and controlled the Department, both English and Vernacular, as Minister of Education and Vidyadhikari throughout the year and exercised general supervision over the Museum and Library Department. He

was assisted by 4 Divisional Inspectors, 4 Inspectresses, 27 Deputy Inspectors and 22 Sub-Deputies in the general administration, examination and inspection of Schools. Every Taluka was thus brought under the supervision of either a Deputy or a Sub-Deputy.

Kind of Educational Institutions.

3. The various Educational Institutions under the control of the Department were distributed according to their kind and the sex of their pupils and the following manner :—

Nature of Institutions.	No.	No. of male pupils.	No. of female pupils.	Total.
ENGLISH EDUCATION.				
College	1	593	8	601
High Schools for boys ...	10	3,576	4	3,580
High Schools for girls ...	1	...	122	122
A. V. Schools	37	4,404	...	4,404
Higher Standard classes ...	16	329	...	329
Total ...	65	8,902	134	9,036
VERNACULAR EDUCATION.				
Kala Bhavan	1	391	...	391
Training Colleges for men ...	2	527	...	527
Training College for women ...	1	...	137	137
Vernacular Schools for boys ...	2,606	1,47,647	...	1,47,647
Vernacular Schools for girls ...	394	...	94,402	94,402
Other Institutions	72	5,237	871	6,108
Total ...	3,076	1,53,802	95,410	2,49,212
Grand Total ...	3,141	1,62,704	95,544	2,58,248

(*b*) FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

Among the more important measures adopted during the year under report for the improvement of education

and dissemination of knowledge may be mentioned the following :—

Development of the College Staff

(1) Increase in the number of students in the Baroda College necessitated the strengthening of the professorial staff and the Government were pleased to add to the present staff a European Professor of Mental Science, who is soon expected, an Assistant in English and Pali, a Second Assistant in Mathematics and an Assistant in Logic and Philosophy. It is not considered desirable to limit the number at the College and to shut its doors against students wanting to go in for high education.

Revision of Grades of Professors.

(2) The professorial grades have been revised and the pay and prospects improved, resulting, it is to be hoped, in greater efficiency and contentment in the Educational Service.

Improvement in the Laboratory.

(3) The new Laboratory for Physics is excellent and the work is facilitated by its use. Alterations had to be made to the Gas Plant, costing Rs. 5,000, owing to the continuous leaking of the concrete tank locally constructed. It has been replaced by a tank of steel. The sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned for bringing the Chemical Laboratory up-to-date.

The Baroda High School.

(4) The sum of Rs. 2,600 has been sanctioned for equipping a Science Laboratory for the High School, independent of the College.

The Pattan High School.

(5) The Pattan High School celebrated the Silver Jubilee with great eclat, and to commemorate the occasion the Jubilee Committee have raised a subscription, the interest of which will be utilised in giving prizes and scholarships.

The Amreli High School.

(6) The Amreli High School tried an experiment of introducing a Scout system for raising the moral tone of boys on the lines adopted in the Belgaum High School.

H.H. paying visit to Kadi Prant.

(7) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb during his inspection tour to Kadi Prant in January 1915 paid a visit to various schools and graced the children's gathering at Pattan with his presence and distributed prizes.

Revision of the grant-in-aid rules.

(8) The grant-in-aid rules were liberally revised; the aided schools and classes will now be assisted by Government grants equal to half the expenses incurred.

Health Exhibition.

(9) In the Health Exhibition organised by Doctor Palpu, the Sanitary Adviser, there was an educational section, where a decent collection of school exhibits was arranged with care, showing how the school environment affected the physical health of the students for better or for worse.

Pay of the Primary School Teachers.

(10) The principle of giving a minimum salary of Rs. 9 to all teachers who have 6th Vernacular standard certificates was sanctioned three years ago. However, as the number of certified teachers getting less than Rs. 9 was very large and giving them all at once Rs. 9 would entail heavy expense, it was deemed expedient to spread out this expenditure over three years. This year all teachers will get the minimum, and new teachers with 6th Standard certificates will be paid Rs. 9. This year, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 as a final instalment for this improvement in pay.

Deaf Mutes' schools at Baroda and Mehsana under Government control.

(11) The two schools for the Deaf-Mutes, one at Baroda and the other at Mehsana, which were previously under private management, were converted into Government Institutions and placed under the management of two expert teachers, who were especially trained up for this purpose by deputing them to Calcutta.

A new Building for Kala Bhavan.

(12) The new Kala Bhavan Building has made fair progress, the superstructure has risen above the plinth, and in the near future it may be expected to supply the long felt want of a building constructed with up-to-date requirements for accommodation.

Addition to the teaching staff of the Kala Bhavan.

(13) A foreign trained specialist in Electrical Engineering was added to the teaching staff. Mr. Bose, a Bengali sculptor settled in Edinburgh, was attached to the Bhavan for a time. He started a studio for modelling. It was attended by some of the advanced students of the Arts Class.

Translation of English Books into Vernaculars.

(14) A list of English books to be translated for the use of the Guzerati reading public was prepared in consultation with Guzerati scholars and was approved by Government. Attempts are being made to translate some of them.

Foreign Scholarships.

(15) Applications were invited for giving loan scholarships to Baroda State students for going to Europe for Civil Service or other Higher Examinations. As no First Class Graduate came forward, no scholarship was granted. However, as a special case, Mr. Gupta was given a loan scholarship and a sum of Rs. 6,500 was allowed him with all the conditions of the scholarship, but charging three and half per cent interest

instead of three per cent. During the year under report there were five students studying in America and nine in England with Government scholarships. Two of them returned to Baroda as they finished their studies.

Studentship secured by Miss Powar.

(16) It is gratifying to note here that Miss Radhabai Powar, who was deputed for the study of Pedagogy in the Teachers' College of the University, has succeeded in securing a College studentship of $150 per annum tenable for two years.

Sanskrit Pathshala.

Sanskrit Pathshala.

(17) Under orders of His Highness the Maharaja, a Sanskrit Pathshala was opened in Baroda City. It is founded with the main object of encouraging the study of Sanskrit Literature and imparting religious and practical instruction in the performance of rites and ceremonies, free of charge to the children of the priestly class. A donation of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. The curriculum covers a period of three years and the students having passed the Vernacular Fifth Standard were given admission. Arrangements for boarding and lodging have been made for outsiders desiring to join this Institution, and ten boarders are allowed free. The teaching staff is composed of a Graduate with special distinction in Sanskrit and two Assistants. The number on the roll is twenty.

(*c*) English Education.

Number and strength of English teaching institutions.

4. In the year under report there were 65 Institutions where English was taught as against 58 in the year preceding. The number of pupils on the rolls in these different institutions is shown in the following table:—

No. of Institutions.		Institutions.	No. of Students.	
1913—14	1914—15		1913—14	1914—15
		GOVERNMENT.—		
1	1	Baroda College	550	601
3	4	High Schools for boys... ...	1,858	2,134
1	1	High School for girls	101	122
26	26	A. V. Schools	3,478	3,549
		AIDED.—		
5	5	High Schools	1,441	1,346
7	6	A. V. Schools	691	556
12	16	Standards V, VI and VII Classes	258	329
		UNAIDED.—		
0	1	*High School	...	100
3	5	A. V. Schools	252	299
58	65		8,629	9,036

To these 9,036 may be added (1) 1,392 boys learning English in 24 Primary schools, (2) 104 girls learning English in two Primary schools at Amreli and Naosari, and (3) 100 boys of the Antyaja community—learning English in two Antyaja schools at Baroda and at Pattan. The grand total of the students learning English thus comes to 10,632 (10,394 boys and 238 girls) as against 9,927 (9,735 boys and 192 girls) in the preceding year.

Baroda College.

The Baroda College.

5. The Baroda College was founded in the year 1882 for imparting higher education, and was recognised for the full course in Arts and Science in 1890. It has kept up its past prestige as a First Class Moffusil College, maintaining a large and augmented professorial staff and achieving satisfactory results

* *Recognition of this school is under consideration.*

at University examinations. The Staff now consists of the Principal and fourteen professors, besides lecturers in French and in Sanskrit, a shastri, a munshi, two College Fellows, one demonstrator, one laboratory assistant and four student demonstrators in Physics, one laboratory assistant in Chemistry, a mistri, clerical staff and a librarian.

Staff.

6. The strengthening of the staff was necessitated by the increase in students, and it may be expected that with further increase in the number of students in future, there will be a demand for more professors and lecturers.

Number of Students.

7. The number of students on the rolls and seeking admission continues to increase. It was 601, including eight lady students, the largest ever recorded in the history of the College. Last year it was 550. The First year and Intermediate Classes have now two divisions. When the new High School Building is completed all the school classes will be removed there and the present building will be left free for the entire use of the College.

Hostels.

8. There are three Government buildings used at present for hostel purposes, accommodating 181 students. However, as there was a large number admitted to the College, there was a great demand for rooms in the hostel, and additional buildings had to be hired providing additional accommodation for forty-seven students. The Principal and the Resident Professor live near the hostels and maintain discipline.

College Library.

9. The College has a well-stocked library containing 10,651 volumes, including those bought during the year. Nearly 8,000 books were issued to students and staff by the librarian, who is a mere matriculate. The Principal urges the necessity of

having an efficient graduate librarian trained in the use and care of books.

Receipts and Expenditure.

10. The total expenditure incurred on account of the College amounted to Rs. 92,488 as against Rs. 88,764 in the preceding year; while receipts from fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 27,122 as against Rs. 33,015.

Decrease and Increase accounted for.

11. The decrease in receipts is due to the fact that during the supplementary term only half fees and half rents were charged; while the increase in expenditure is due to the increase in the professorial staff. The net cost of educating each pupil was therefore about Rs. 123-14-11 as against Rs. 94-5-9 in the last year.

University results.

The following table gives the results of the different University examinations during the year:—

Examinations.	No. of students sent up.	No. of students passed.	Remarks.
M.A.	6	2	.....
B.A. { November	36	25	4 in 2nd Class.
B.A. { June	36	14	.....
Intermediate (Arts) ...	123	64	3 in 2nd Class.
B.Sc.	5	4	.....
Intermediate (Science) ...	12	3	1 in 2nd Class.
1st year Course	294	92	.....
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION RESULTS.			
M.A.	8	7	3 in 2nd Class.
B.A. { Old	13	5	3 in 2nd Class.
B.A. { New	17	4	.....
Intermediate (Arts) ...	75	30	.....
B.Sc.	3	0	.....
Intermediate (Science) ...	10	2	1 in 2nd Class.
First year Course ...	185	90	.....
Total ...	823	332	

12. A Students' Association has been recently founded primarily for College students.

Students' Association.

13. Cricket and Tennis remain the popular pastimes, while Hockey and Football had their adherents too.

Games.

High School.

14. During the year under report there were five Government High Schools (including the Girls' High School at Baroda and the Visnagar Anglo-Vernacular School, where a Matriculation Class has been recently opened). Besides, there were five aided High Schools, (two at Baroda and one each at Naosari, Gandevi and Dharmaj) and four Matriculation Classes (one each at Petlad, Sojitra, Bhadran and Sidhpur). There is one High School recently opened at Naosari by Mr. Gulabdas B. Vakil, the recognition of which is under consideration.

The High Schools.

15. The Baroda High School Cricket Team secured the Athletic Association Cup by winning the final match at Ahmedabad. The school also secured the Kolhapur Wrestling Shield and Gold and Silver Medals by Competition in the Athletic Tournament at Poona.

Cricket and Athletic Tournament.

16. The following table gives the results at the Matriculation and School Final Examinations in the above mentioned High Schools and the Matriculation Classes during the year under report :—

Matriculation and School Final results.

1914—15.

Serial No.	Names of Institutions.	Months of Examinations.	Matriculation.				School Final.			
			No. sent up.		No. passed.		No. sent up		No. passed.	
			Students.	Ex-Students	Students.	Ex-Students	Students.	Ex-Students	Students.	Ex-Students
	GOVERNMENT.									
1	Baroda High School ...	November	88	4	42	1	9	6	4	6
		March	59	3	22	2	...	...	...	...
2	Baroda Girls' High School.	November	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		March	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	Amreli High School ...	November	62	2	16	1	...	...	...	...
		March	36	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pattan High School ...	November	82	6	15	1	14	...	7	...
		March	66	4	19	...	4	...	1	...
5	*Visnagar High School ...	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	AIDED.									
6	Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda.	November	50	1	21	...	...	...	...	...
		March	35	5	7	1	...	...	...	...
7	Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda.	November	27	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
		March	21	2	5	...	...	...	..	...
8	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Naosari.	November	33	2	16	...	17	6	14	2
		March	19	2	7	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi.	November	9	...	5	...	..	.	...	...
		March	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dharmaj High School ...	November	15	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
		March	10	1	2	...	..	...	..	...
11	Matriculation Class, Petlad.	November	70	.	18	...	4	2	4	..
		March	48	2	12	...	...	1	...	1
12	,, Sojitra ...	November	26	2	9	1	...	...	..	...
		March	...	13	..	4	...	...	...	...
13	,, Bhadran ...	November	21	...	3	...	1	1	...	1
		March	13	6	3	1	...	1	...	...
14	,, *Sidhpur ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	UNAIDED.									
15	*G. B. Institution, Naosari	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

High School Hostels.

17. Everyone of the Government High Schools has a hostel attached to it. The hostels at Petlad, Sojitra, Bhadran and Sidhpur offer accommodation to ninety, thirty, ten and twenty-two

* Visnagar and Sidhpur as well as Gulabdas High School have just commenced the Matriculation Class.

students respectively; while the Dabu quarters and G. B. Hostel at Naosari, to fifty-nine and forty students respectively. Such of the girls in the Girls' High School who want hostel accommodation, are allowed to stay in the commodious hostel intended for the students of the Training College for Women.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The A.-V. Schools.

18. During the year, the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools (both Government and Aided) was thirty-two; besides, there were twelve Aided Fifth and Sixth Standard Classes attached to Government Schools and five independent Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Hostels attached to A.-V. Schools.

19. Residential facilities for students studying in A.-V. Schools are provided at each of the following places :—

Padra, Dhabhoi, Karjan, Mehsana Kadi, Vijapur, Kathor, Billimora and Maroli.

At these places Government and the people share the expenses of the rent for the building and the salaries of the Boarding Superintendent, cooks and servants, the boarders paying only for food.

Construction of School Buildings.

Buildings.

20. During the year, the construction of the Baroda High School Building was pushed on and some rooms were made available for holding classes. Extensions of the Naosari Zarthosti Madressa and the new building at Billimora were completed, towards the cost of which Government contributed half the amount. The building for the Chanasma Anglo-Vernacular

School was nearing completion and that for the Bhadran High School was commenced.

Special appointments for efficiency.

Inspector of Secondary Schools.

21. During the year under report, Mr. S. V. Pendse, who was deputed to study Pedagogy, returned from England and was appointed Inspector of Secondary Schools, Baroda State. He visited nearly 24 schools and showed to the teachers practical methods of teaching various subjects according to the modern method.

Science Instructor.

22. The Science Instructor, who was appointed to harmonise Science teaching in Secondary Schools, visited 39 institutions during the year. He instructed the teachers how to fit up the Laboratory, to make arrangement for the performing of experiments by students, and to make Science teaching a complete success according to the new curriculum.

Demonstrators.

23. The Government was pleased to create new posts of demonstrators and "farases" in large schools. For Laboratory tables and smaller fittings the sum of Rs. 1,250 was spent.

Scholarships.

Scholarships.

24. The aggregate annual value of State scholarships tenable in Baroda College and Secondary Schools of the State was Rs. 3,389. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 4,660 were also awarded to students studying at Poona College of Agriculture, Poona Fergusson College, Grant Medical College and Sydenham College of Commerce at Bombay, during the year under

report. Khangi Scholarships founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and amounting to Rs. 3,625 were granted out of the annual grant of Rs. 7,000. The Khangi Scholars selected by His Highness were 14, of whom one was a girl. The interest accruing from the Maratha Education Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is utilised in awarding scholarships to Maratha students in and outside Baroda. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb gave 12 scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 1,044 to deserving sons of Silledars for education during the year under report.

Expenditure and Receipts for English Education.

Expenditure and receipts.

25. The total expenditure and receipts under the head of English Education for the last three years are shown in the following table :—

Item.	1912—13.	1913—14.	1914—15.
Expenditure ...	2,69,733	2,76,832	2,83,482
Income ...	68,365	83,930	78,286

(*d*) Vernacular Education.

Number and strength of Primary Schools.

26. On the 31st July 1915, there were *3,012 Government, 20 Aided and 24 Unaided Primary Schools, 4 Sanskrit Schools and an Orphanage, thus making a total of 3,061 institutions, against 3,018 of the preceding year. Besides, there were 4 Technical Schools (including Kala Bhavan and Tata Industrial School at Naosari), 1 Reformatory, 5 Music

*The above number includes 2 Deaf and Dumb schools, 1 Baroda Sanskrit School, 6 Kindergarten classes and 3 schools maintained from funds of Temples.

Schools, 3 Training Colleges (2 for Men and 1 for Women), and 2 Antyaja Boardings. The number of these Institutions and the pupils attending them for the two years are shown as under:—

Year.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	No. of schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of schools.	No. of Girls.	No. of Institutions.	No. of students	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.
1913—14	2,574	1,33,117	387	81,760	69	6,397	3,030	2,21,274
1914—15	2,606	1,47,647	394	†94,402	76	7,163	3,076	2,49,212

The above table shows considerable increase in the number both of schools and pupils as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The actual number of schools has risen by 45. It is highly satisfactory to be able to record the continued progress of the Compulsory Education measure. The rise in the number of children attending primary schools may be attributed partly to the raising of the statutory standard limit from fourth to fifth and the age limit of boys from 12 to 14, and that of girls from 11 to 12, in the Compulsory Education Act, and partly to the hearty co-operation of Revenue and Educational Officers in the enforcement of the Act.

Increased supply of Trained Teachers.

27. There is a constant demand from the Inspecting Officers for additional teaching staff and better paid trained teachers for schools in their Divisions, and all possible attempts are made to meet it. His Highness's Government has ordered the payment of Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 to third year and second year trained teachers respectively, and has sanctioned Rs. 32,000 for the purpose. This has put new life and vigour in the teaching body, and it will add greatly

† This number includes the girls learning in Mixed Schools.

to the efficiency of schools and improve the quality of work.

Compulsory fines.

28. The total amount of fines for non-attendance recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 48,868 and the total amount of arrears of fines remitted was Rs. 2,321. The total expenditure on 3,000 Primary Schools proper amounted to Rs. 12,43,161 as against Rs 11,83,020, giving an average of Rs. 414 per school against Rs. 399 of the preceding year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the improvement in pay and prospects of teachers, together with an increased employment of new as well as trained teachers in schools in general, to maintain the efficiency in crowded classes.

Training Colleges for Men.

29. There were two Training Colleges at work, one at Baroda and the other at Pattan, for training teachers on modern lines in educational method, school management and class discipline. The Training College at Baroda was first started in 1885 with a view to give professional training to teachers, and it continued its work uninterrupted as far as 1896, when it had to be closed as the demand for trained teachers was then fully satisfied. But in 1906 when His Highness was pleased to make education free and compulsory throughout the State, the demand for trained teachers was once more felt and the College had to be reopened. The College at the commencement worked on a modest scale, but its scope and usefulness was afterwards extended in 1909 when the Government sanctioned 200 scholarships each of Rs. 7 per month to enable 200 teachers every year to be admitted for training. This number too was found later on to be insufficient to meet the increased demand for trained teachers from all sides, and it was decided in December 1913 to start a second Training

College in Baroda to supplement the efforts of the existing one.

Changes in the working of the two Training Colleges.

30. In order to apportion the work to the two Training Colleges, it was further decided in December 1914 to entrust the training of all the first year students to the new Training College, and that of the 2nd and and 3rd year students to the old College. To carry out this arrangement, the four classes of the first year were transferred along with a part of the staff to the new Training College. There came another re-adjustment in June 1915 when Government ordered the transfer of the new Training College to Pattan, limiting its work to the first year students, coming from Kadi and Amreli Divisions. Thus the first year teachers coming from Baroda and Naosari had to be re-admitted to the old Training College. The full training course covers a period of three years, and the scholars are given practical work in schools, which are attached to each College. At the end of the official year there were in both Colleges 527 teachers under training as against 577 of the preceding year. In Baroda, the College classes assembled in the new commodious Kareli Bag Building, with adequate equipment. At Pattan, the classes had to be held in rented buildings, the best available. Mr. N. K. Dikshit continued as Principal of the old Training College till April 1915, when he was transferred to the Head Office as the Principal Assistant to the Vidyadhikari and Mr. P. K. Desai appointed in his place. Mr. Pandya worked as Principal of the New Training College.

At the first year's Examination, 381 students with private study as well as those who studied at the Training College, appeared and 276 passed. The first year trained men, who do not desire to study further, go back to schools as teachers on a salary varying from Rs. 10 to 12. In the 2nd and 3rd years' examinations, 106 and 90 appeared and 73 and 62 came out successful respectively.

Residential facilities in Training Colleges.

31. Each of the two Colleges has a hostel attached to it. It is under the general supervision of a paid Superintendent, selected from the College staff and he lives in the residential quarters. The number of students in residence at both hostels was 275. The College Union is formed of scholars and among the various activities they have undertaken was the formation of a Social Service League.

Expenditure on the Normal Colleges.

32. The total annual expenditure incurred on the two Colleges amounted to Rs. 85,877-1-7, giving an average of Rs. 163 per pupil per year, including the stipend of Rs. 84 per scholar.

(*e*) Female Education.

Girls' Schools.

33. The total number of regular girls' schools was 394, as against 387 in the preceding year, and the number of girls learning in them was 42,148 as against 37,104. This number, when added to that of girls, learning with boys in mixed schools, rises to 95,410 as compared with 82,378 of the year preceding. These figures show a very satisfactory rise in the number of girls going to schools and mark a great advance in the cause of female education. This achievement can be accounted for by the special care taken by teachers in registration, the raising of the compulsory age limit from 11 to 12, and the compulsory standard from 4th to 5th.

To afford greater facilities to girls above 10, wherever there are more than 40 girls of the school-going age, a separate girls' school is given. When women teachers are appointed in girls' schools, the parents are tempted to send even the grown-up girls. It is found by experience that in mixed schools the girls above 10 are rarely seen studying.

Zenana Classes.

34. These classes are intended to impart instruction to women, who cannot attend ordinary girls' schools the whole time, owing to the pressure of domestic duties and their disinclination to study along with younger girls at the school. Even women above 40 years attend these classes, and express their eagerness to learn even reading and writing at an advanced age. They learn quicker as their practical experience of the world is greater and as their power of thinking and understanding is more developed. Reading, writing, casting accounts, needle-work and embroidery are the chief subjects taught. The classes are held in the afternoon from 2 to 5 p.m. There were three such classes, one at Petlad, another in the Baroda City and the third at Mehsana, the same as last year. They are conducted by women teachers only. The number of women on the roll was 167, against 184 of the last year. 115 presented at the examination and 95 passed. In Baroda City, the lady members of the Social League of the Seva Mandal have volunteered to look after the Zenana class and occasionally take part in actual teaching.

Special subjects taught in Girls' Schools.

35. Besides the ordinary subjects of study, those of domestic science, such as needle-work, embroidery, drawing, music and cookery, are offered to girls at Baroda, Pattan, Naosari, Gandevi, Petlad, Visnagar and Amreli schools. There is a demand from the people of large towns to include the study of music and cookery in their girls' school, but it could not be easily met. English is taught as an additional subject of study at Amreli and Naosari girls' schools.

The Training College for Women.

Training College for Women.

36. This Institution was first started in 1882, for training women teachers. The College remained in charge of Miss Dewy, B.A. (London), up to the beginning of February

1915, when, her term of service coming to an end, she severed her connection with the College. Miss J. B. Engineer, M.A., B.Sc., was appointed to take her place, and she worked as Lady Superintendent till the end of the official year. The number of women attending the College during the year under report was 137, against 104 of the preceding year. The number is the largest ever recorded. It is only within the last two years that the number has been on the increase.

All possible inducements of pay and prospects are held out to women to join the Training College, and they are admitted without any Entrance Examination, as there is a pressing need of women teachers in girls' schools. The Department intends to limit the number of scholars to 150, and when that number is reached there will be room for selection at the time of new admissions. There are altogether 185 women teachers in service at present.

Hostel for female scholars.

37. The Training College for Women Teachers has a hostel attached to it, and it affords comfortable accommodation to 53 female scholars. Mrs. Michael lives in the hostel and, as the Boarding Superintendent, manages the internal affairs. She works under the orders of the Lady Superintendent who exercises the general control.

Results of Examinations.

Results of Examination.

38. At the annual examination, out of 103 scholars, 74 appeared and 38 passed; the result being 51·3 per cent.

Thirty-two scholars appeared for the different grade examinations of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and 24 passed, the result being 75 per cent.

In the Ambulance examination held by the Baroda Medical Department, 26 appeared and 25 passed. The result is highly satisfactory.

Scholarships, Prizes and Medals.

39. One scholarship was awarded to a girl student to enable her to prosecute her studies further at Bombay in the Sir J. J. School of Art.

The Dalal Home-Hygiene Medal, the Prince Fatesinh Rao Drill Prize, the Miss Wiltshire Prize and the Miss Bhore Prize have been awarded as usual to successful candidates at the annual examination.

Excursions.

40. Twenty scholars of the Senior classes of the Training College were taken out on a tour to Mount Abu under the guidance of the Lady Superintendent, and various places of interest and temples of historical and mythological importance were visited by them.

Expenditure.

41. The total expenditure, including the amount of scholarship, incurred for this Training College amounted to Rs. 20,690 against Rs. 18,921 of the preceding year. The increase is due to the larger number of scholars admitted for training.

Inspection.

42. The girls' schools are examined and inspected by four Inspectresses, one for each Division. They move for eight months in the year in their respective divisions, visit schools in their charge and maintain them in efficient condition. Under their control, the girls' schools have shown more life and activity and improved both in number and standards taught.

Education of the Special Classes.

Antyaja schools.

43. At last Census, the population of Dheds, Chamars, Khalpas, etc., known as the Antyaja or the depressed classes, numbered 1,74,289. For the education of their children there were 303 separate Antyaja schools, against 301 of the preceding year. Of these 298 were for boys and five for girls. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 12,295 (11,940 boys and 355 girls). Besides these, 7,492 children of the Antyaja classes were receiving their education in other Primary schools. Thus the total number of Antyaja children in schools is 19,787, *i.e.*, more than 11 per cent. of its population. School requisites and books are given free by Government to these children and scholarships of the aggregate amount of Rs. 122 per month were awarded in the principal Antyaja schools to students in higher standards. Eight scholarships of Rs. 5 each are given to students studying in the 4th, 5th and 6th standard classes of Baroda High School. These scholars show good progress in their studies and some of them have been able to win high rank in the class. The Antyaja Boarding at Baroda accommodated 50 children (35 boys and 15 girls), while the one at Pattan had 29 boys only. The Antyaja schools are placed under the direct control of the special Antyaja Inspector. Four Antyaja trained teachers were appointed Sub-Deputies for Antyaja schools, with a view to encourage higher study, and to give them an opportunity of preaching the benefits of general education to their own community. They hold parents' meetings at important centres and advise them to send their children to school regularly.

Garoda School.

44. This is a unique institution founded in August 1913 with a view to teach Sanskrit to the sons of Garoda, or priests of the Antyajas, and initiate them in the proper performance of the religious rites and ceremonies. This school enrolled 24 Garoda

students, 16 in the first year and 8 in the second year, against 10 of the first year class in the preceding year with a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 in the first and second years respectively. The course covers a period of three years.

Education of Forest Tribes.

45. The four boarding schools for boys and girls of the Dhanka and other Forest tribes, comprising the Chodhras, Naikas, Bhils, Gamits, etc., were in an efficient condition, and showed satisfactory progress during the year. One of these is for girls at Songad and the other three are for boys at Songad, Mahuwa and Vyara. All the schools had on the roll their maximum number, 100 in every boys' school and 50 in the girls' school. These schools now teach higher vernacular standards, as boys who now seek admission have learnt lower standards in their own village schools. The course of studies included regular practical training in methods of agriculture and field work at the Model Farms of Songad and Vyara. Carpentry forms an additional subject of study, being selected with a view to teach the students the art of repairing agricultural tools and implements and other wooden articles, with which they have to deal in after life. In the annual examination in carpentry, out of 60 boys from Songad and 74 from Vyara, 52 and 60 passed respectively, and in agriculture both theoretical and practical out of 86 from Songad and 69 from Vyara, 81 and 67 were successful. Children of these forest tribes are generally educated in ordinary Primary schools. Every year the quality of students seeking admission in the Boarding is found to improve. The pick of the Kaliparaj boys have joined English schools at Mahuva and Vyara, making evident advance in education. Some Dhanka students, after finishing the vernacular school course, accept school or other clerical service. However, many of them do not accept the low paid service, but prefer to resume their hereditary profession of agriculture.

The total expenditure on account of the Songadh Boys' Boarding, including that of the Carpentry Class and the Model Farm, amounted to Rs. 5,954-5-3, while that of the Girls' Boarding was Rs. 1,730-0-0. The expenses of the Vyara and Mahuva schools came to Rs. 5,089-15-7 and Rs. 4,028-10-2 respectively. The grand total expenditure incurred on these Forest Tribes' Boarding Schools amounted to Rs. 16,802-15-0, against Rs. 16,812-13-7 in the preceding year. The receipts from the sale of farm products and other sundries amounted to Rs 3,385. The net average annual cost of education per Dhanka student amounted to Rs. 50-4-0.

Urdu schools and Mahomedans.

46. In the last Census, the male Mahomedan population was returned as 82,465 and the female population as 77,647. The actual number of Mahomedans who speak Urdu in their homes is 64,806. This year there were in all 78 Urdu schools for boys and 33 for girls, with 8,527 boys and 3,183 girls attending them respectively. Taking into consideration 9,404 Mahomedan children attending various Guzerati schools, the total number of children receiving primary education comes to 21,114, against 19,507 in the preceding year. This gives a percentage of 13·1, against 12·2 in the preceding year. The increase both in the number of schools and students on the roll is marked and augurs well for the future of Mahomedan education. The inspection and examination of these schools was made by a Mahomedan Inspector assisted by a deputy. Mr. Mahedi Hussen retired on pension and Mr. Diami, an Alighur College Graduate, was appointed Urdu Inspector in his place. Another graduate, Mr. Mandiwalla, B.A., was selected as Urdu Deputy Inspector for Kadi and Amreli Divisions.

(*g*) Technical Education.

The Kalabhavan.

47. The Central Technical Institution, Kala Bhavân, continued to be under Principal C. H. Vora. It was established in 1890 by

Professor Gajjar, and since then it has been doing the work of popularising and promoting technical education among the masses. The course covers a period of three years and the instruction is imparted generally through the medium of Guzerati. In the commercial section, the medium of instruction is English, and the course extends over a period of two years.

Strength of the Kala Bhavan.

48. The enrolments during the year under report were 391. These students were divided among the six departments of the Kala Bhavan as under :—

Name of School.	Number of Boys in	
	1913—14.	1914—15.
1. Art (Fine and Industrial)	93	97
2. Civil Engineering	116	146
3. Mechanical Engineering	63	82
4. Chemical Technology (Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico painting)	16	17
5. Textile Manufacturing	17	27
6. Commerce	20	22
Total ...	325	391

In the Art Department provision is made for portrait painting, enamelling, wood carving, repairs work and photo-mechanical processes.

Analysis of students.

49. Out of the total number of 391 students, 120 belonged to the State and the rest came from the various parts of India, especially the Bombay Presidency. Practical tuition, moderate scale of fees, and instructions through the vernacular and absence of sufficient facilities elsewhere, attract students from outside. Out of the 120 boys belonging to the State, 62 belong to Baroda City and 59 to other parts of the State. Out of the 271 boys from outside the State, 194 belong to the Bombay Presidency and 77 to other parts of India.

Technical scholarships.

50. The Government grant for competitive scholarships in the Institute continued to be Rs. 100 per month. In addition to this the four District Boards give two scholarships of Rs. 7 each to artisan students coming from their own District.

Boarding house.

51. The hostel is looked after by a Superintendent selected from the Staff, and it affords accommodation up to a third of the total strength. This year the total number of boarders was 105 as compared with 91 in the preceding year A Medical Officer looks after the health of the students.

Results of examination.

52. At the annual examination 281 appeared from all the branches, and 86 passed. For the final diploma examination 140 presented and 69 secured the award. In the drawing examinations held by the Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay, 37 appeared for the First Grade Certificate and 15 passed, while in the 2nd and 3rd Grade Examinations 23 candidates were successful.

In the 1st and 2nd year's Draftsman's examinations 11 and 19 appeared respectively and 18 passed in all, 6 in the first year and 12 in the second year. In the Examination under the Boiler Inspection Act, 6 were declared qualified for the 3rd, and 5 for the 2nd Class Certificates. At the N. U. T. Examination held in April 1915, 29 students appeared from the School of Commerce, the number of subject entries being 45 and passes 31.

Industrial Schools.

53. There were two Government Industrial Schools, one at Amreli and the other at Dabhoi. The former imparts instruction in dyeing, weaving and carpentry, and the latter, which is mono-technic in character, in weaving only. Besides these two, there is one school at Naosari—The Tata Industrial School—and it works on the Grant-in-Aid system. There were 83 students

in the Amreli Industrial School, as against 61 of the preceding year. Of these, 27 studied dyeing, 29 carpentry and 27 weaving. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,265-13-8 compared to Rs. 2,172-11-10 of the preceding year. Government has been pleased to sanction further sums for remodelling this school, specially improving the teaching of weaving and dyeing, so that the annual expenses will be almost doubled. The Institution continued to be under the management of Mr. Usuf, M.Sc. (Manchester). In the Weaving School at Dabhoi, there were 49 students, compared with 22 of the preceding year when the school was at Vaso. The annual expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,254-8-0, compared with Rs. 1,111-12-6 of the previous year. This works out at Rs. 16-1-8 per student per year. The Tata Industrial School at Naosari received Rs. 3,736-10-8 as an annual Government Grant. Out of the 24 students on the roll, 19 were Hindus and 5 Parsis. There was a marked diminution in the number of students as compared with 41 of the previous year. The falling off in the number was due to the abolition of the Government Dyeing Class during the year. For the First Grade Examination of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 11 were sent up and 8 passed, for the second grade 9 were sent up and 5 passed, and for the third grade 2 were sent up and 1 passed. During the year under report 9 students of the Mechanical Engineering Branch and 5 of the Cabinet-Making Branch, having completed their three years' course, left the school. Of the students who appeared from this school for the Mechanical Engineering Certificate Examination held at Bombay, five got the Third Class and three the Second Class certificates.

Workshops.

54. The Nazar-Paga Workshops, under the management of Mr. Vevai, afford practical training in the use of engines, lathes, tools and machines to Kala Bhavan students, who have also an opportunity of watching the manufacture on a business scale

of articles in wood, metal and cast iron prepared to order for the various departments and public bodies. The work turned out in these workshops was estimated at Rs. 55,150 against Rs. 55,710.

Reformatory.

55. The Children's Court Act necessitated the opening of a Reformatory for juvenile offenders, and one was opened at Baroda in charge of a Superintendent, working under the Principal, Kala Bhavan, from last August 1913. A building on the Model Farm has been turned into a Reformatory, and it accommodated 27 juvenile offenders. Here they learn reading, writing, carpentry and practical agriculture and field work. The total expense incurred on this account is Rs. 2,986-12-9, giving an average of Rs. 133 per head. The Reformatory is now sanctioned as a permanent institution.

Improvements in Kala Bhavan.

56. Government was pleased to sanction Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of electrical engineering machinery, Rs. 2,000 for equipping an applied and organic chemistry-laboratory. The scale of free studentships, which was ten per cent. last year, was raised to 33 per cent. this year. Mr. F. N. Bose, a sculptor to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, was specially deputed for a short time to Kala Bhavan to open his studio there and allow students to be introduced to the study of sculpture and modelling.

Expenditure.

57. The total cost of Technical Education (including the Reformatory) amounted to Rs. 67,390-7-0 against Rs. 62,140 in the previous year. Deducting the expenditure incurred in connection with the two Industrial Schools at Amreli and Dabhoi (which cost Rs. 3,347-10-2 and Rs. 1,254-8-0 respectively), the annual average cost of the Kala Bhavan was Rs. 153 per pupil against Rs. 134-11-0 in the previous year. The receipts from fees, etc., were Rs. 11,595-5-11.

(*h*) Special Institutions.

The Orphanage at Amreli.

58. During the year under report, the State maintained one orphanage for boys at Amreli. Besides bringing up the orphans it gave facilities of residence to the juvenile offenders of the Amreli Division. There were 65 orphan boys and seven juvenile offenders. The orphans are sent to vernacular schools, and on completing the school course they are trained up in such practical arts and crafts as will enable them to earn a living, when they attain majority and leave the orphanage. They learn carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, brick-laying, dyeing and printing, according to their natural aptitude in the Amreli Technical School. Some serve as apprentices to local artisans and others join the English school.

The association of the orphans with juvenile offenders is of doubtful benefit to the former, and it is desirable to discontinue this practice.

Music schools.

59. The four music schools at Baroda, Pattan, Naosari, and Amreli continued to work during the year. Besides these four schools, one music school was newly opened at Mehsana, making a total of five during the year. The hours of practice are from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The total number of boys regularly learning music in these schools was 814, against 824 of the preceding year. At the annual examination, 447 appeared and 395 passed. In addition to these music schools, music classes were provided in the three Training Colleges and in some of the girls' schools at Baroda, Naosari, Pattan, Amreli and Mehsana.

Sanskrit schools.

60. The total number of Sanskrit schools was 10, the same as last year. Of these four were Government, three aided, and three unaided schools. There were 399 students in all these schools

against 321 of the last year. Out of these, 258 appeared for examination and 153 passed. In addition to the maintenance of these schools a sum of Rs. 18,000 is set apart every year for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning. The sum is utilized for money-prizes to successful candidates, Brahmins as well as non-Brahmins, at examinations held in the month of Shravan every year. The test is confined to traditional methods of learning. 141 Brahmins and non-Brahmins appeared for the examinations, and 127 passed.

The amount of "Dakshina" given to successful Brahmins was Rs. 3,950. Adding to this the amount of annuities given to Brahmins who had earned them in the previous year, the total expenditure came to Rs. 17,079, against Rs. 17,862 of the last year. Competitive essays on "Saguna Upasna" or worship of the deity, were invited from different writers in accordance with the Huzur Order passed last year. The best writer was to be given Rs. 200 as a prize. A special committee was appointed to examine the essays. Out of the essays received from different persons, one from Mr. Sitaram Mahadeo Fadke, B.A., of Poona, was approved by the Committee, and he was awarded Rs. 200.

Manual Training.

61. The number of primary schools remained the same as last year. The students learn the art of drawing, clay-modelling and wood-work. They are examined and inspected by Mr. Vevai, Superintendent of The Kala Bhavan Workshops. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 1435, against 1163 in the preceding year. The number of presented for the examination was 1278, of whom 1029 passed.

Deaf and Dumb Schools.

62. The two Deaf Mute Schools at Baroda and Mehsana, which formerly worked on the Grant-in-Aid system, were converted into Government Schools from the 1st of

January 1915. The total strength of the two schools was 27 and 15 respectively, against 20 and 11 in the preceding year. Out of the total number 27 who studied in Baroda Deaf and Dumb School, 24 were boys and 3 girls. Both of them are under the supervision of teachers specially trained in the art of teaching deaf-mutes.

Kindergarten Classes.

63. These classes are generally attended by children of ages between 4 and 6. Last year the number of such classes was 5, while during the year under report one more class was opened at Naosari, raising the number to 6. The total number of children attending these six classes was 809, as compared with 547 of the previous year. The rise in the number of children this year is highly satisfactory and augurs well for the future. In some of these classes arrangements are made to feed the young children during school hours. For these classes, special teachers of sociable temperament are selected.

The classes are particularly well-equipped with appliances calculated to rouse and develop powers of observation in the children. Montessori apparatus forms part of the equipment.

Aided Primary Schools.

64. The number of these schools is diminishing from year to year as they cannot stand in competition with Government schools imparting free education. There were 20 such schools under private management during the year. The total amount of grants received by these schools came up to Rs. 2,448.

Night Schools.

65. During the year there were three night schools, one in Baroda Division and two in Kadi Division. No fees are charged. The pupils attending these schools belong to the artisan and labouring

classes and it is at their request that the night classes are conducted.

Military Schools.

66. There were 9 Military Schools (7 in Baroda and one in each at Dhari and Dwarka). Out of 257 pupils in these two schools, 160 appeared for examinations and 139 passed.

Jail School.

67. This school, attached to Baroda Central Jail for the benefit of youthful convicts, had 11 pupils during the year.

Physical Education.

68. Gymnasium teachers and gymnastic apparatus were provided in 46 Vernacular Schools and a large number of secondary schools. Indian games are played in small primary schools under the supervision and guidance of class masters. There is an Inspector of Physical Education, who moves over the whole Raj, and inspects the work done by the gymnasium teachers in different schools of the State. He does his work very energetically and selects fit men who are physically fit as gymnasium teachers.

Moral and Religious Education.

69. Attempts were made to impart the rudiments of moral and religious education to school children. One hour in a week was set apart for this purpose in all secondary schools, where teachers make use of Gould's Books on moral subjects. In primary schools the book of "Neetishikshana," published by the Department and written by Professor Dhruv of Guzerat College, is used. The Department prepared another book, "Dharma Varnana," which contains general principles on which all the religions of the world are founded. This was also prepared by Professor Dhruv, and it is used by teachers to help them in explaining to the class the fundamental principles of religious faiths.

B.—The Museum.

The utiliy of the Museum.

70. The Baroda State Museum remained under the management and control of Dr. M. K. Kanga, Director, State Museum; while Mr. Samuel was placed in charge of the new Picture Gallery as its Curator. During the year under report, students of the local colleges and the several City schools visited the Museum as usual and freely made use of the collections displayed in its various galleries, which proved helpful in the practical study of different subjects for examinations. The Art students of the Kala Bhavan are regularly taken over the Museum in charge of a teacher, where they draw sketches from the different models of Arts, statues and paintings in the Art Gallery. The number of persons who visited the Museum during the year was 2,90,175, giving a daily average of 795 visitors.

Acquisitions.

71. In the Ethnological section, a collection of old Indian arms, an interesting set of copper coins of the old Mahomedan rulers of Gujarat, and the typical old English brass of the 16th and 17th century, were amongst the notable additions. Amongst the specimens of Artware acquired by purchase, there were a blackwood carved bracket, pieces of China porcelain and majolica, lacquer, Japanese ivory, and stone and agate work. To the science collection were added micro-telescope, super-micro-telescope, jeweller's microscope and dichroscope.

Library.

72. To the interesting collection of reference books in the Museum Library, 14 books in Art and 12 in Science were added.

Expenditure.

73. The total expenditure on account of the Museum during the year was Rs. 15,702, as against Rs. 22,218 last year.

C.—Libraries.

Personnel.

74. Mr. Newton Mohan Dutt remained in charge of the Library Department till September 1914, when Mr. Kudalkar, who was sent abroad with Mr. Borden with the object of visiting principal library institutions of the U.S.A., returned from his extended tour and took charge of the Department. Mr. Newton Dutt became Assistant and the State Librarian for the Baroda Central Library. Mr. Amin became assistant for the libraries in the moffussil.

Central Library.

75. The Central Library had at the end of the year 53,790 volumes against 49,329 of the preceding year. The total circulation of books was 58,144, against 56,492 of the previous year. This year the Department took up the work of renewing Readers' Cards in order to ascertain definitely the real number of readers. It was found that most of the readers used the Library on very few occasions and some had left this City. Thus their Cards had to be cancelled. In all there were 2,500 "live" readers this year, as compared with 5,215 of the preceding year. The total number of papers and magazines subscribed for during the year was 153. The average daily number of readers who visited the reading room, was about 332.

Other Libraries.

76. During the year under report there were 3 prant libraries, 35 town libraries, 385 village libraries and 62 reading rooms, as compared to 2 prant, 35 town and 325 village libraries and 62 reading rooms, of the previous year. The scheme of supplying books to the inhabitants of different villages of the State by means of travelling libraries was pushed forward with greater zeal this year, and 354 library cases were circulated all over the State, against 297 of the preceding year.

Visual instruction.

77. The Visual Instruction Branch, specially opened with a view to give instruction to the masses by means of Cinematograph demonstrations, continued to do its work with good results. In all 128 shows were arranged (17 in Baroda City and 111 in the four Prants) and about 56,400 men took advantage of this opportunity.

Expenditure.

78. The total expenditure of the Library Department amounted to Rs. 83,663-15-4 as against Rs. 77,046 in the previous year.

D.—The Press Reporter's Office.

Change in the personnel of the staff.

79. On his return from abroad Mr. Kudalkar took charge of the Press Reporter's Office on the 8th of October 1914. Mr. Dalal was appointed Assistant Press Reporter on 26th January 1915.

The work done in the Press Report Office.

80. Although the Press Reporter's office is created mainly with a view to exercise censorship over the Press in the State, it also keeps the Government and the Departments informed of the views, proposals and criticisms of the local as well as the foreign press in respect of the administration of the State. The out-put of presses during the year under report was eight weeklies, 28 periodicals, and 232 books and pamphlets. 49 weekly reports on topics discussed in the weeklies and periodicals and 12 monthly reports on the books and one special report were submitted to the Dewan Saheb. Altogether 314 topics from newspapers were reported as against 538 of the last year. These topics may be divided as follows:—

Personal	...	...	...	22
Political	...	...	...	39
Law and Legislation	...	...	...	29

Revenue	21
Judicial	7
Police	10
Education	41
Public Works and Railways	20
Commerce	26
Medical and Sanitary	14
Municipality	63
Miscellaneous	22

Notifications, warnings and punishments.

81. A notification requiring the printers to print the details of the publishers of books on the title page was issued in the Adnya Patrika. The publishers of the "Baroda Vartaman," the "Swatantra" and the "Naosari Patrika" were warned for publishing, in spite of the Government Ordinance, the news of the movement of the Allied troops. The "Arya Prakash" was warned for using vulgar language in a religious controversy. The work of sending warnings to the keepers of the Presses for their negligence to observe the conditions of the sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Press Act was much diminished. No newspaper or periodical was suspended. One book named "Turko-Balkan Ladai," Part II, and a leaflet containing an advertisement of both the parts of the said book, were proscribed. The keepers of the "Shanti Bhavan Press" at Naosari and the "Luhana Mitra Steam Press" in Baroda, where the leaflets were printed, were fined Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 respectively.

The Tone of the Press.

82. The tone of the Baroda Press on the whole was sane and loyal to both the Baroda and the British Governments. The system of reporting and sending cuttings has encouraged the newspapers and the public to take greater interest in the administration of the Government. Municipal affairs engage the attention of the papers and of the correspondents much more than do the administrative topics.

Presses in the State.

83. In the beginning of the year under report, there were altogether 33 presses working in the State, as against 29 of the preceding year; but the end of the year showed that 5 of these Presses were closed, 2 had gone into liquidation, 2 were closed by the proprietors themselves, while one was closed on account of the death of the proprietor. Divided by districts, Baroda has 14 presses, Naosari 8, Kadi and Amreli 3 each. The out-put of these presses during the year under report was 232 books and pamphlets, 8 weeklies and 23 periodicals.

The nature of books.

84. The number of books and pamphlets received was 232, as against 281 of the last year, thus showing a decrease of 49. The decrease is accounted for by the non-acceptance of the reports of public institutions and Government publications under the section 6 of the Press Act, while in former Reports these used to be counted. To divide the books by languages—15 were English, 12 English-Gujarati, 158 Gujarati, 16 Marathi, 7 Hindi, 6 Hindi-Gujarati, 4 Sanskrit, 3 Sanskrit-Gujarati, 6 Urdu-Gujarati and 2 polyglots. English and English-Gujarati books were mostly educational, meant for students. Gujarati books can be classed according to subjects as follows:—

Religious and philosophical	15
Ethical	17
Science and Arts	3
Medical...	14
Legal	1
Social	2
Educational	15
Literature	—
Poetry	20
Drama	6
Fiction	24
History...	1
Biography	3
Miscellaneous	33

Most of these are either educational, translations, adaptations or compilations. It is satisfactory to note that children have begun to engage the attention of the Gujarati writers. Three such books were published during the year. Books on fiction, poetry, religion, ethics and education figure prominently, while science and history are almost neglected. This is the case not in Baroda alone, but also in British territories. The quality of the Marathi works is better than that of those in Gujarati. The literary out-put of the State is really poor both in quality and quantity. This may be due either to the paucity of good writers or to the absence of a Copyright Act, or to the cheaper printing as at Ahmedabad. Perhaps this is due to all the three causes combined.

Disposal of Proscribed Books.

85. As to the disposal of proscribed books under the Press Rules, Section 16/2, 9 books were sent to the Manager, Huzur English Office, while 27 books and advertisements of "Turko-Balkan Ladai," Parts I and II, were burnt by the District Magistrates.

The "Sayaji Vijaya."

86. The "Sayaji Vijaya," with a circulation of 4,000 copies, is the most widely circulated newspaper in the State. Its views and criticisms are generally moderate. But its news is not always to be relied on. It is however regarded as representative of Baroda opinion by the press outside the State.

The Baroda "Vartaman."

87. The "Baroda Vartaman," with its circulation of 1,500 copies, stands second in local influence.

Press Industry in the State.

88. The condition of the Press Industry in the State is certainly not enviable. The number of Presses in Ahmedabad alone is about 40, 12 more than that of the Presses in the whole State. Out of the 28 Presses in the State only

3 are steam printing presses, while some are very small ones. Although this state of affairs is largely due to the vastness and importance of Ahmedabad as a centre of literary activities, it may be partly attributed to the absence of a Copyright Act and the comparatively higher rates of printing prevailing in Baroda.

Suggestions.

89. The Press-Reporter suggests that the Baroda Press, in the absence of a Copyright Act to protect its products, is placed under some disadvantage, when compared with its sister press in the Bombay Presidency. Complaints have been made in the local and foreign press about this. It is, therefore, desirable that this disadvantageous situation may be removed by passing a Copyright Act for this State.

Section 5 of the Baroda Press Act may be so amended as to include the condition of printing on the title page the number of copies of a book actually printed, as also the editions it has undergone. This will enable the Press Reporter to know how much popularity a particular book enjoys with the public, and the District Magistrate to know how many copies of a book forfeited to Government are yet in circulation.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—Personnel.

Changes in the staff.

1. Dr. C. A. L. Mayer worked as the Chief Medical Officer till the 15th of April last when Dr. Jadhav took over charge from him. Dr. Mayer was granted 7 months combined leave for going to England from 16th April 1915.

The strength of the Department was increased by the appointment of two District Nurses and Midwives, one at Kathore, and the other at Billimora, and by a clerical assistant to the Medical Store Keeper. By order of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Dr. Salunke was taken in service on probation.

Dr. Pranlal M. Nanavati was appointed State Bacteriologist and Pathologist with an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Resignation of their posts tendered by Dr. Khot and Mr. V. M. Desai, as Vaccination and Sanitary Inspector, were accepted.

Three Medical Officers retired from the service during the year under report and the vacancies caused by their retirement were duly filled up by the appointments of Medical Officers taken on probation.

Permanent Institutions.

2. The total number of permanent Medical Institutions remained at 59. Comparing the existing number of Medical Institutions with the population of the whole Raj, there is at present one Institution for 38,958 souls.

3. The Dufferin Hospital suffered a loss by the premature death of Nursing-sister Miss Curtis.

Nurses in the Dufferin Hospital.

The establishment of European Nurses on the Staff of the Countess of Dufferin Hospital was made permanent during the year under report.

B.—Details of Patients.

4. The total number of patients treated during the year was 4,28,099 (1,85,939 males, 81,998 females, and 1,60,162 children). Of these 4,23,688 were treated as Out-door and 4,411 as In-door patients. The daily average attendance of the former was 4,516 and of the latter 271. Out of 4,411 treated as in-patients, 2,839 were discharged cured, 1,123 relieved, 159 died, and 291 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths among in-patients was 3·6 against 3·7 during the last year. As before, Baroda Division contributed the highest percentage as regards patients treated, viz., 42·8, against 27·8 at Kadi, 14·3 at Naosari and 11·8 at Amreli Division. Of the total number of patients treated at the Hospital and Dispensaries of the State, 79·8 were Hindus, 16·4 Mohamedons, 1·6 Parsees, 0·04 Europeans and Eurasians and 2·0 of other castes.

Number of patients treated.

5. During the year under report 22,930 Surgical Operations were performed on 22,517 persons with a mortality of 0·1 per cent. The mean number of surgical operations performed during the triennium was 19,989, against 15,391 in the preceding triennium. The average number of persons operated on during the triennial period, viz., 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15, was 19,756 with a mortality of 0·1 per cent, as compared with 15,319 with a mortality of 0·1 per cent during 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10.

Operations.

The removal of tumours and cysts accounted for a 156 operations with no death, against 138 with 1 death in 1912-13, and 168 with 1 death in 1911-12.

Amputations numbered 48 with 4 deaths, as compared with 90 with 3 deaths in 1913-14, and 87 with 3 deaths in 1912-13.

Operations on the eyes numbered 236, of which 16 were for extraction of the lens for cataract, as compared with 21 in 1913-14 and 23 in 1912-13. Vesical calculi were removed by Litholaplaxy in 8 cases, against 7 in 1913-14 and 5 in 1912-13. The precentage of mortality in these cases for the triennial period being 1·0. Suprapubic Lithotomy was resorted to in 2 cases with 1 death, against 7 with 1 death in 1913-14. Perineal Lithotomy was resorted to in 2 cases with no death in 1913-14.

Abdominal operations, other than those for diseases peculiar to women, numbered 161 with 2 deaths, against 210 with 5 deaths in 1913-14, and 172 with 10 deaths in 1912-13; while for diseases peculiar to women the number was 10 with 1 death, as compared with 8 with no death in 1913-14, and 4 with no death in 1912-13.

Operations for radical cure of Hœrnia numbered 20 with 1 death, against 10 with no death in 1913-14, and 9 with no death in 1912-13. Those for abscess of the liver numbered 3 with no death, against 12 with 1 death in 1913-14, and 4 with 1 death in 1912-13.

There were performed 57 obstetric operations with 5 deaths, against 146 with 2 deaths in 1913-14, and 83 with 5 deaths in 1912-13. This included 4 operations for Caesarian section with 1 death, against 1 with death in 1913-14 and 2 with a death in 1912-13.

C.—Prevailing Diseases.

The most common diseases.

6. The most common diseases for which patients received medical aid at the Civil and Military Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year, are noted in the following tables :—

Names of Diseases.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Malaria Fever	89068	78497
Diseases of the Eye	45101	48460
Diseases of the Skin	54958	63504
Diseases of the Ear	23567	26356
Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	23158	23147
Injuries	11689	15378
Rheumatic affections	10472	10188
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	10185	10429
Diseases of the Worms	8757	10115
Dyspepsia	8779	9429
Diarrhœa	7978	8059
Dysentery	6247	5999
Venereal Diseases	5482	5669
Diseases of the Nose	1349	1371
Tubercular	895	1055

Malaria was comparatively more prevalent in Baroda City as well as in several towns belonging to different districts of the Raj such as Billimora, Petlad, Naosari, Dabhoi, Gandevi, Pattan, Kalol, Mahuwa, Mehsana, Bhadran, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kadi, Savli, Palsana, Vyara, Kathore, Dwarka, Chanasma and Shankheda.

Statement showing precentage of patients treated for Malaria to those treated for all the diseases at the Several Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State:—

No.	Year.	Total Number of patients treated for all the diseases at the several Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.	Number of patients treated for Malaria at the several Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.	Percentage of patients treated for Malaria to that of those treated for all the diseases at the several Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A.D. 1905-06	3,46,928	69,259	19·9	
2	A.D. 1906-07	3,74,873	75,895	20·2	
3	A.D. 1907-08	3,75,985	57,648	15·3	
4	A.D. 1908-09	3,84,366	69,495	18·1	
5	A.D. 1909-10	3,84,768	69,070	17·9	
6	A.D. 1910-11	3,88,381	71,166	18·3	
7	A.D. 1911-12	3,54,591	57,032	16·1	
8	A.D. 1912-13	3,95,082	71,813	18·1	
9	A.D. 1913-14	4,12,967	89,068	21·1	
10	A.D. 1914-15	4,28,099	78,497	18·3	

Statement showing percentage of patients treated for Malaria to those treated for the most common diseases at the Several Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State:—

No.	Year.	Total Number of patients treated for the most common diseases at the several Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.	Number of patients treated for Malaria at the Several Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.	Percentage of patients treated for Malaria to that of those treated for the most common diseases at the several Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A.D. 1905-06	2,09,996	69,259	28·2	
2	A.D. 1906-07	2,18,715	75,895	34·7	
3	A.D. 1907-08	2,18,410	57,648	26·3	
4	A.D. 1908-09	2,48,483	69,495	27·9	
5	A.D. 1909-10	2,56,314	69,070	26·9	
6	A.D. 1910-11	2,56,939	71,166	27·6	
7	A.D. 1911-12	2,34,000	57,032	24·3	
8	A.D. 1912-13	2,90,632	71,813	24·7	
9	A.D. 1913-14	3,07,685	89,068	28.9	
10	A.D. 1914-15	3,17,656	78,497	24·7	

D.—Countess of Dufferin Hospital.

Staff.

7. The Chief Medical Officer acted as Senior Surgeon till 15th April last, when Dr. Jadhav took over charge from Dr. C. A. L. Mayer, for whom he acted in addition to his duties as Civil Medical Officer throughout the official year. Dr. Balabhai Maganlal Nanavati acted as Civil Medical Officer from 1-8-1914 to 5-12-1914.

Drs. Manker (1-8-1914 to 9-10-1914), Indurai (10-10-1914 to 10-4-1915) and Parikh (11-4-1915 to 31-7-1915) respectively acted as House Surgeons for the periods mentioned against their names.

Dr. Smith continued to look after the female wards as she has been hitherto doing in addition to her duties at the Jamnabai Dispensary.

Buildings.

8. The new Hospital, together with the block of the Bacteriological Laboratory, is under construction and the work is being pushed on, though it will be some time before the Hospital is ready for use. The work of the Bacteriological Laboratory is being expedited because at present the Clinical Laboratory is very badly housed and requires shifting.

Average of patients.

9. The daily average of attendance of in-door and out-door patients was 78·2 and 225·1 respectively, against 74·6 and 226·8 during the last year.

Major Surgical operations.

10. The number of major surgical operations performed during the year under report was 364, against 388 during the last year.

11. 1350 Pathological specimens were examined and reported upon in the Bacteriological Laboratory, against 859 during the last year. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Y. S. Kale assisted Dr. Pranlal in his work for about 8 months.

Work of the Bacteriological Laboratory.

12. The net expenditure of the institution during the year under report, excluding that of medicines, instruments, etc., amounted to Rs. 50,326. The expenditure for the last five years was as follows:—

Net expenditure.

Year.	Amount.
1909-10	27,063
1910-11	33,575
1911-12	37,065
1912-13	44,584
1913-14	43,391
1914-15	50,326

E.—Lunatic Asylum.

13. The total number of Lunatics treated at the Asylum during the year under report was 53, against 55 during the previous year. Of the total number of Lunatics admitted, 18 were discharged cured, 7 were released or otherwise discharged, 5 died and 23 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Number of Lunatics.

14. The total expenditure in connection with the maintenance of the institution was Rs. 5,219-8-4 against Rs. 5,339-7-0 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

F.—Leper Asylum.

Number of Lepers treated.

15. The total number of Lepers treated during the year under report was 178 against 155 in the previous year. Of these 81 absented themselves, 6 died, and 91 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of these 48 suffered from the Anoesthetic form, 37 from the mixed form, and out of the 6 remaining who were children and who had been kept under observation, the sign of the disease was manifest in 5, whereas one remained quite free. The ages of the children in whom the signs of the disease developed, ranged from 6 to 11 years.

Expenditure.

16. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum for the year under report was Rs. 9,791-4-0 against Rs. 10,371-6-11 during the last year. The decrease in expenditure was due to the lower contract rates for diet in the latter part of the year.

Provision of additional rooms.

17. The necessity for increased accommodation often felt at the Asylum to meet the growing needs of the institution has been met by the provision of additional rooms which are under construction, and which, it is hoped, will remove the cause of complaint at least for some time to come.

Admissions into the Asylum.

18. Although the Leper Act is not strictly enforced, the number of admissions into the Asylum is gradually on the increase.

G.—Chemical Laboratory.

Chemical Analyser.

19 The post of Chemical Analyser to Government was held by Dr. Edulji Rustomji Dadachanji till the date of his retirement (30-9-1914), when Dr. Sumant B. Meheta took over charge and continued till the end of the year under report.

Work done.

20. The total number of cases received and examined during the year under report was 118, and consisted of 590 articles, as compared with 134 cases and 692 articles during the previous year. Of the total number of cases examined and reported, 109 were of medico-legal interest, 63 of them being cases of suspected human poisoning, 42 of suspected blood stains, and 4 of miscellaneous character. Of the 63 cases of suspected human poisoning, poisons were detected in 22 cases, opium being found in the majority of them.

Three samples of opium were received for complete analysis during the year under report from the Excise Commissioner, against 0 during the year previous.

A sum of Rs. 160 was realised during the year under report from the examination of miscellaneous articles, against Rs. 260 in the preceding year.

Samples of distilled water, tinctures and several pharmaceutical preparations from the Medical Stores Depot, were tested and standardised in the Chemical Laboratory.

Total expenditure on account of the Chemical Laboratory, incurred during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 824-14-4, against Rs. 2,137-6-6 in the preceding year.

Medical Stores Depot.

Expenditure.

21. The amount actually expended during the year under report on the purchase of drugs, instruments, etc., amounted to Rs. 72,612-8-0, against Rs. 61,996-1-3 expended during the previous year, the increase in expenditure being principally due to abnormally high prices current on account of the War. The stock in balance at the end of the year, as estimated according to the fixed Medical Store prices, was valued at Rs. 65,062-11-4

against Rs. 63,618-2-1, the estimated value for the previous year.

A non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,012 was utilised in buying aseptic furniture.

Central Jail Hospital.

Personnel.

22. Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta acted as Jail Superintendent and Jail Medical Officer throughout the year.

Patients treated.

23. The total number of prisoners treated as in-door patients in the Jail Hospital was 381, against 598 during the previous year. The decrease in the number was appreciable and was mainly due to the regular administration of quinine and destruction of the breeding grounds for mosquitoes and adoption of measures in pursuance of recommendations made by Major Wanhill for the eradication of malaria.

Rate of mortality.

24. The rate of mortality among the Jail population was 6·1 as compared with 19·5 of the previous year, which is less than half the death rate in the Ahmedabad Jail and little more than 1/3 of the average death rate for all the Presidency Jails.

Operations.

25. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 130, against 125 during the previous year. Out of 130 operations, 12 were major, as compared with 10 during the previous year.

Inspection.

26. Inspection of the Jail Hospital was done by the Chief Medical Officer on the 10th July 1915, in addition to the visit paid by him along with the other members of the Jail Committee. The Inspector General of Prisons paid two visits to the Jail Hospital during the year under report.

Midwifery.

Himatlal Maternity Ward.

27. The Seth Himatlal Maternity Ward was opened in 1912-13. It does not work as a separate unit with a separate establishment. It forms a part of the Countess of Dufferin Hospital. There were 40 labour cases admitted. Of these 21 were of difficult labour entailing instrumental delivery or such operations as Caesarian Section, Decapitation, Version, or Craniotomy, to effect delivery. Of these 21 cases six died. This mortality is wonderfully low when we consider the state in which such cases are generally brought to the Hospital, many in extremis, often in a septic and exhausted condition after days of ignorant handling by the dais. It is hoped that the Dai Act will soon come into force.

In Baroda City.

28. The total number of labour cases attended by the Midwife in the Baroda City was 218, against 239 during the previous year. Of these 191 were cases of normal labour, 8 premature deliveries, 6 abnormal, and 13 difficult labour cases. The total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Midwife and her establishment in the Baroda City amounted to Rs. 1,042, against Rs. 1,125 during the previous year.

In Districts.

29. The following tabular statement shows the number of labour cases conducted by the Midwives attached to the various district Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year under report:—

No. of labour cases.	Name of the Hospitals and Dispensaries.
1	Naosari Civil Hospital.
12	Kadi Civil Hospital.
2	Pattan Civil Hospital.
6	Mehsana Hospital.
0	Patlad Dispensary.
9	Amreli Civil Hospital.
16	Billimora Dispensary.
12	Dabhoi Dispensary.
10	Kathore Dispensary.
10	Visnagar Dispensary.

Ambulance, Nursing and Home Hygiene.

Lectures.

30. A series of lectures on different subjects such as Ambulance, Nursing and Home Hygiene were delivered in Baroda and in the districts either by the Medical Officers or the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Medical Institutions, and the results of the examinations held during the year under report in the respective subjects are tabulated below, showing against each subject the number of those examined and of those passed out:—

Examination.	Appeared.	Passed out.
Ambulance ...	230	121
Nursing ..	31	14
Home Hygiene .	84	23

First Aid work.

31. Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta continues his work of popularising and spreading the useful knowledge of First Aid work amongst the public at large, for which he deserves high praise.

H.—Epidemics.

Plague.

32. There was a recrudescence of plague during the year in different Talukas as under: Baroda, Gandevi, Padra, Naosari and Karjan in the month af August, Chanasma in the month of September, Dehegam in the month of October, Palsana in the month of November, Damnagar in the month of March, and Bhadran in the month of April 1915. The total number of plague cases reported during the year was 1915, and that of deaths 1228, against 1869 and 1156 respectively in the preceding year. The following table shows the number of plague cases and deaths in different districts during the year under report and the year preceding :—

District.	1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Baroda City ...	30	28	297	205
Baroda District ...	870	551	1399	882
Kadi District .	378	234	41	25
Naosari District .	250	154	120	77
Amreli District ...	341	169	58	39

The percentage of deaths was 64·1, as compared with 61·6 during the previous year. The number of plague infected towns and villages was 70, against 75 during the previous year.

Cholera.

33. During the year the total number of cholera cases recorded was 641, against 115 in the previous year. Of these 290 proved fatal. The epidemic of cholera appeared in Kamrej, Velachha and Visnagar Talukas in August 1914, in Baroda City and in Gandevi, Vankal, Chansma and Mahuwa Talukas and in Naosari in September 1914, in Vyara Taluka in October 1914, in Amreli Taluka in May 1915, and in Vijapur Taluka in

July 1915. The epidemic was checked and brought under control by taking the usual sanitary measures.

Small-pox.

34. All the Districts were affected with small-pox during the year under report, Kadi being the most. The total number of deaths reported was 194, against 474 in the preceding year.

Inspection.

35. During the year under report 19 institutions were inspected by Dr. Mayer, the permanent Chief Medical Officer, 15 by Dr. Jadhav, including one surprise vist to the Naosari Hospital, 2 by the Personal Assistant, Dr. Kaikhushru Ardeshir, and 6 Dispensaries by the District Medical Officers.

Expenditure.

36. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,93,369-5-8 against Rs. 2,78,488-14-9 in the preceding year. The increase was mainly due to the heavy expenses incurred on account of surgical instruments and aseptic furniture purchased of a sum amounting to nearly 20,000 rupees.

For the maintenance of the Palace and the Motibag Dispensaries the Khangi Department contributed Rs. 10,481-15-0, excluding medicine and instrument charges. Rs. 995-2-9 were obtained from the Beyt Dewasthan fund for the maintenance of the Beyt Dispensary.

Receipts.

37. The total income realised during the year under report (including Rs. 13,800 as contributions from Municipalities) was Rs. 33,044-4-8, against Rs. 21,283-0-2 during the preceding year.

The prescription charges and fees from paying patients amounted to Rs. 2,732-2-11, against Rs. 2,825-3-9 in the the previous year.

Average cost per patient.

38. The average cost per patient was Rs. 0-10-11, against Rs. 0-10-9.

I.—Miscellaneous.

Scheme for admission of Private Patients.

39. The scheme proposed by Dr. Mayer to admit well-to-do private patients who may be willing to pay Rs. 1/- per diem, in the Hospital, for treatment by their selected Medical Officers, subject to the Hospital Regulations, was sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

"Dais" Act.

40. The proposal of Dr. Mayer to enact a "Dais" (Midwives) Act, was sanctioned by the Government, and the Legal Remembrancer has been requested to draft and introduce a bill.

Revision of gradation Scheme.

41. The Government was further pleased to sanction the proposal of Dr. Mayer to revise the gradation scheme and rules governing the promotions of Medical Officers in the State, ensuring automatic promotion and uniformity of standard, and thus removing causes for discontent or dissatisfaction in the service.

Medical certificates.

42. Rules for levying fees for medical certificate drafted on the lines adopted in the Mysore State being submitted to the Council, were sanctioned with slight modification and ordered to be put into operation tentatively for a term of three years.

Contribution to the Sanitary Association.

43. The contribution of Rs. 1000 by the Government to the Sanitary Association was continued this year also.

Scale of salaries revised.

44. The scale of salaries of the menials in the employment of the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the State was revised, entailing an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 300, which was graciously sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

J.—Sanitation.

Personnel.

45. Mr. Cooper was in charge of the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner during the year under review.

Duties of the office.

46. This office is required to perform the following duties:—

1. Supervision over Sanitation and annual inspection of Municipal and Panchayat offices.

2. Registration of births and deaths.

3. Vaccination.

4. Delivering popular lectures on Sanitation.

5. Record of Meteorological observations.

Inspection.

47. During the year under report altogether 151 days were spent by Dr. Cooper in the districts for inspection work, besides accompanying Dr. Palpu for sanitary inspection of principal towns and kasbas in all the four Divisions. Dr. Cooper attended the the Cities and Towns Improvement Exhibition at Bombay. The following towns and villages were visited and 124 suggestions for sanitary improvements were made to the Municipalities and Vishishth and Gaum Panchayats concerned.

Dr. Cooper visited the towns of Padra and Karjan for organising measures against the plague, and the Talukas of Velachha, Chanasma and Vijapur for combating the spread of cholera.

Lectures.

48. A series of lectures on Home Hygiene was delivered by him to the Military and the Police and the general public. These lectures were illustrated by diagrams and Magic Lantern slides.

Sanitary measures taken.

49. The attention of the District Municipal authorities and Vishisheha Panchayats was principally directed towards the purity of water of wells, tanks and rivers; prompt removal of human and animal excreta and their safe disposal in places set apart by Government for the purposes; the provision of urinals and public latrines, the opening out the crowded portions in town and villages, the disuse of pit-privies and the introduction of house to house conservancy where possible.

K.—Vital Statistics.

Number of births and deaths.

50. The number of births and deaths that occurred in the State during the year under report and the preceding three years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Births per mille of population.	Deaths per mille of population.
1911-12 ...	58,645	45,850	28·8	22·6
1912-13 ...	53,501	52,660	26·3	25·9
1913-14 ...	62,968	50,552	31·0	24·9
1914-15 ...	62,279	46,317	30·6	22·8

It will appear from the above figures that there was a slight decrease in the numbers of births and a considerable decrease in the number of deaths, over the preceding year.

Vital Percentage.

51. Of the total number of births there were 32951 males and 29328 females, that is, for every hundred female births, 112·3 male births were registered. Similarly, of the total number of deaths, 24,654 were of males and 21,663 of females, or for every hundred female deaths, 113·7 male deaths were registered.

52. Of the total number of deaths, 35,190 were due to fevers, 1,194 to plague, 405 to cholera, 195 to small-pox, 893 to Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 2,710 to Respiratory diseases, 614 to injuries of various kinds and accidents, and 5,016 to all other causes. The proportion of deaths due to all other causes is higher than it should be and is accounted for as the result of faulty registration.

Causes of deaths.

53. The ratios per mille of population per annum for the above deaths were 17·3, 0·6, 0·1, 0·09, 0·4, 1·3, 0·3 and 2·4 respectively.

Ratios per mille.

From the above it will be seen that deaths due to fever predominate over those from other diseases, the reason of which, as mentioned in previous annual reports, is that the registration of deaths is in the hands of non-professional men and consequently many deaths are returned under the head of fever simply because the rise of temperature is the prominent symptom of many accute and chronic diseases. The total number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year were 1915 and 1228 respectively, against 1836 and 1131 during the previous year.

L.—Vaccination.

54. There was no change in the strength of the Vaccination Department. The provisional sanction in connection with the application of compulsory Vaccination Act to the Baroda City is extended for two years as per Huzur Hukum No. 1316 dated 12-1-1915, on the expiry of which permanent orders will be given.

Compulsory Vaccination Act.

55. The following table gives the number of persons primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Number of persons vaccinated.

Persons.	Primary Vaccination.		Revaccination.	
	1914—15	1913—14	1914—15	1913—14
Males	32833	31707	353	190
Females	31310	30516	29	40
Total ...	64143	62223	382	230

The total number of persons operated on during the year under review was 64,525, against 62453 in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 2072 operations on the whole. The cause of the above increase is chiefly due to the application of the compulsory Vaccination Act to the City of Baroda.

The number of successful primary vaccinations was 61,035, and the rate of protection afforded per mille of population per annum was 30·0, against 29·0 in the preceding year, a satisfactory result of the introduction of glycerinated lymph from Belgaum in the whole State, besides indirectly affording relief to the general public.

Vaccination fees.

56. As per Huzur Orders, fees were charged for vaccinating children at their homes at the request of their parents or guardians. The aggregate realisation of fees credited to Government was Rs. 362, against Rs. 300-3-0 in the previous year.

The average cost for each successful injection was Re. 0-5-10, against Re. 0-5-11 for the last year.

M.—Meteorological Observations.

Highest and lowest temperature.

57. The highest temperature recorded in the year was 116° at Harij Dispensary in the month of May 1915, and the lowest 34° at Bechraji Dispensary in February 1915.

Rain-fall.

58. The highest rain-fall was 49 inches and 62 cents at Songhad, and the lowest 10 inches and 64 cents at Kheralu Dispensary.

Readings at different time.

59. There is a second class Meteorological Station in the Baroda City. The results of the readings taken in this Observatory during the year under review show that the maximum temperature 103·9 was recorded in May 1915, and the minimum 50·5 was recorded in December 1914. Barometer average monthly records were highest (29·930) in January 1915, and lowest (29·507) in June 1915.

Winds.

60. The prevailing winds during the greater part of the year had a south-westerly and south-easterly component. The average daily velocity of wind varied from 75 in October and November 1914, to 321 in May 1915, and the average daily velocity for the year was 162 miles. The average daily humidity of the air for the year was 47, against 44 in the previous year.

General.

Expenditure on vaccination.

61. The total expenditure on vaccination during the year was Rs. 22,373, against Rs. 21,850 for the preceding year. The whole of this expenditure is met by contributions from the Local Boards and the Municipalities. Since the last two years, Municipalities have begun to pay for their share of the expenses of lymph. The Local Boards pay for the establishment as well as the lymph. An equitable redistribution of the charges will be necessary.

The increase in the total expenditure was due to the temporary establishment for compulsory vaccination in the City of Baroda.

CHAPTER X.

CONCLUSION.

1. In the concluding chapter of the Report for 1913-14, I referred to certain progressive features peculiar to the Administration of Baroda. With further experience and study, I feel that I may venture to indicate what appear to me to be questions which call for special attention, although I am aware that much has been done in regard to them in the past.

2. The first among these questions relates to developing the resources of the people. Among much that is encouraging in the economic situation of Baroda, there is one disquieting feature which it is impossible to overlook. The hand of Famine has rested heavily upon this State, and the resistant and recuperative powers of the people have not always proved equal to the demands made on them. The losses of the Famine of 1899-1900 and scarcity of the lean years following it have been but indifferently repaired during the time that has since elapsed; the Census figures of population for 1911 showing but an insignificant advance over those of 1901. Compared with the year 1881, the situation at the present day is even less satisfactory, the population having decreased in the intervening period by nearly 1½ lakhs.

3. The prevalence of Malaria, which levies on the State a heavy toll of human life every year, may be held to account to an appreciable extent for the population of the State being

either stationary or showing a tendency to decrease, but it will be found that the true cause is traceable to the low earning power and resourcelessness of the people. Economic and sanitary measures thus possess a peculiar significance in the Administration of Baroda.

Economic Development.

4. In the matter of promoting economic and especially the industrial interests of the State, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has always been known to follow an enlightened and progressive policy. In a former chapter I have recounted the various measures taken in pursuance of this policy, and it must be gratifying to him that his endeavours have already met with a considerable measure of success.

5. But there is still a good deal which remains unattempted and to which it will be necessary to turn our energies hereafter with increased attention. Further, the economic policy of Governments has everywhere undergone such profound changes in recent years that it becomes necessary to enquire whether the measures that have hitherto been pursued fully meet the present requirements of the State and conform to the best standards of current opinion on the subject.

I cannot better illustrate my idea of what has been and should be done in this matter than by referring to the cultivation and manufacture of cotton, which forms one of the most important and paying industries of the State. The progress made by this industry during the past decade or so, during which economic questions have been prominently to the fore, has been remarkable. The number of ginneries and presses has considerably increased. In the place of the one Mill that we had in 1903-04, we have four at present, three in the city of Baroda and one in Sidhpur. The area under cotton has increased from 624,000 acres in 1905-06 to 890,000

acres or about one-fourth of the total cultivated area in 1914-15.

The approximate yield of lint has increased from 16,800 to 213,000 bales, and the value of this crop, calculated at an average price of Rs. 250 per candy, amounts to over Rs. 2½ crores. During this period, the area under cotton in the Bombay Presidency (including Native States) has increased from 57,50,000 acres to 70,00,000 acres, and the yield of raw cotton from 12,00,000 to 18,40,000 bales; compared with which the rate of progress in Baroda is by no means unsatisfactory.

7. But there are considerations on the other side which show that the mine of wealth which the State possesses in its cotton has not been fully utilised and that achievement lags considerably behind opportunities. The Bombay Presidency, whose cotton area is about eight times that of Baroda, contains more than forty times the number of cotton mills than are to be found in this State. Only a fraction of the cotton grown in the State is worked up locally, the bulk of it passing outside after it is ginned and pressed in the local factories. If the State should derive the full benefit of its cotton, it should no longer be content to export it in a raw or at best ginned form for manufacture elsewhere, but should make a systematic attempt to spin and weave it within its own borders. And there are quite a number of places where a successful cotton industry can be started. The city of Baroda itself, Dabhoi, Karjan, Kalol, Sidhpur, Amreli and Naosari, form admirable centres for the establishment of mills. What is wanted is business enterprise and capital to organise the industry. Since these are not at present available in sufficient measure locally, the State should make every endeavour to obtain them from outside; and with the great business centres of Bombay and Ahmedabad so close to us it should not be difficult to induce men of tried capacity and

repute to take up the business. For this it is essential that we should adopt a well defined policy of State encouragement and assist the undertakings in every possible way.

8. It is not as a mere matter of sentiment that the establishment of a mill industry is urged. Several towns in the State, for example Naosari, Pattan, and Petlad, have been declining in population, and though this is partly to be accounted for by the causes mentioned in the earlier part of this chapter, there is no doubt that it is also due to the emigration of people from the State to Ahmedabad, Broach, and other industrial centres where wages are high and life attractive. If this insidious process of depletion of able-bodied and skilled labour is allowed to continue unchecked, the State will soon find that it has sustained an economic loss which it cannot easily repair. An organised local industry in cotton will serve the double purpose of conserving the labour and of utilising the raw produce which now seeks outside markets.

9. The manufacture of cotton is of course only an instance. There are many other directions in which industrial activity is possible, though, it may be doubted, whether there is any other industry which under present circumstances would benefit such large interests in the State or offer the same reasonable assurance of success. But whatever the industry we may decide to promote, it is esssential that we bend our energies whole-heartedly towards its achievement.

Health of the People.

10. I have said that the problem of population, though largely economic, involves important sanitary considerations also. A reference to the table in the chapter on the Medical Department shows that malaria accounts for 18·3% of cases due to all diseases, and 24·7% of cases due to the more prevalent ones. Though these statistics are partial and refer only to cases treated in

Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, they afford a sufficiently clear indication of the extent of the prevalence of the disease. Incidence was particularly heavy in twenty-one places during the year.

11. Some preliminary work has been done or started for preventing the spread of the disease. Quinine has been for some time past distributed by the Medical Department through various agencies, and a code of Hygiene has been published indicating the measures to be adopted by the people for the prevention of malaria. A scheme of anti-malarial operations was sanctioned two years ago, and a Health Officer was specially trained for the work, but the scheme ultimately fell through owing to neglect on the part of the Municipality. During the year under report Major Wanhill (the Sanitary Expert) was specially called in by Government to study the sanitary conditions of the City of Baroda and its environments. He accordingly paid a visit to the City and made a detailed report suggesting various improvements. Proposals have also been worked out during the year for the organisation of a Health Department.

12. What is now wanted is systematic and steady action on the lines suggested from time to time by the experts. The necessary surveys should be instituted and an active anti-malarial campaign carried on in towns as well as in the rural tracts. The educative propaganda which has already been in a manner started should be vigorously prosecuted. Finally to ensure soundness and continuity of work, a Health Department must be organised.

13. All this of course means money, and our Municipalities and Local Bodies on whom the burden of the undertaking primarily lies, are unable to bear it with their existing resources unassisted. The Government should therefore be prepared to grant more liberal subventions to

these bodies and the question of augmenting their revenues should be seriously taken in hand.

Local Self-Government

14. These remarks lead to a general consideration of the subject of Local Self-Government in the State. The measures taken for its promotions so far have been mentioned in an earlier chapter. From this it will be seen that in Baroda, unlike certain other parts of India, the institutions of Local Self-Government have developed in the natural order of sequence. The first steps were directed towards the improvement of the Village Service. They were followed several years afterwards by the gradual establishment of the Village Panchayet, that immemorial institution in the rehabilitation of which lies the solution of so many problems of rural government. Lastly in the year 1904 came the Local Boards as the coping stone of this edifice. The system of Local Institutions in the State is now complete, beginning with the Village Panchayet at one end and terminating in the Dhara Sabha (or the Legislative Council) as the other.

15. But though the scheme of organization is thus well planned, there are doubtless many defects in its working One of these, the narrow resources of the local bodies and their inability to undertake large works of improvement, has already been alluded to. Another serious defect requiring to be urgently attended to is the insufficient activity displayed by the village Panchayets. Out of two thousand panchayets only 159 are empowered to try petty, civil and criminal cases, and their number has remained stationary since 1912-13. This does not point to sustained interest in their growth, and it is time that the Government impressed on the local officers that their success and capacity for administration will be judged by the sympathy and discretion with which they guide the growth and working of these institutions and the assiduity with which they endeavour to fulfil His Highness's intentions in bringing them into existence.

Recruitment for Public Service.

16. All this work of expansion and reform will need, of course, a highly trained staff, and that brings me to the consideration of the Public Service and the methods of its recruitment. There are at present a variety of avenues to the public service. In some cases recruitment is made in India, and in such cases the possession of an Indian University Degree is usually demanded as an indispensable qualification. But an Indian University Degree is at best a variable standard, and in practice the range of ability which it connotes is very wide indeed. Again, for certain higher appointments, gentlemen with English qualifications are selected. But these men, usually ignorant of the language of the State, take some time before they get used to the conditions of the service and there is some wastage of unemployed talent in consequence. There is this much, however, to be said in favour of the present system of recruitment, that in the generality of cases it has worked exceedingly well. But this result is perhaps less due to any merit in the system itself than to the wise and judicious manner in which it has been applied by His Highness. It is well known that recruitment of the service has always been a subject to which His Highness has devoted deep personal attention.

17. But the requirements of Government business are becoming increasingly complex, and if the type of officer suited to the work is to be had as a matter of course and not of luck or unusually sagacious personal judgement, it is necessary to standardize our methods of recruitment. The competitive system may not be an ideal one, but there is no other which has uniformly yielded such satisfactory results. I quite realise, of course, the difficulties that lie in the way of a competitive system in Baroda, and I have not the remotest intention of suggesting any restriction on the free choice of men by His Highness for special appointments or under special circumstances. All I submit is that the time

has arrived for seriously considering the adoption of a competitive test as a normal method of recruitment for the higher service.

Improvement of Administrative Methods.

18. Lastly, I must say a word about what for want of a better expression I may call Administrative Research. The departments of Government here, as everywhere else, have grown up by a gradual process of accretion and not having been overhauled from time to time with the requisite thoroughness, contain various defects of organisation, method and policy. Faulty lines of work once laid down continue to be followed without question. The main objectives of a department occasionally get lost amidst a mass of adventitious activities; rules and regulations passed from time to time tend to get complicated, inconsistent, cumbrous or obsolete; the definition of responsibilities becomes faint, confused or divided, antiquated methods persist, needless diversities arise; establishments get overgrown or undermanned; in fact, so many anomalies creep in silently and undetected, that they begin seriously to interfere with the efficient working of the administrative machinery. To locate and eliminate these various defects and to introduce clarity, simplicity and as far as possible, uniformity in administrative arrangements, it is necessary that different departments should be studied with a critical eye by a competent agency. And if this agency is unfamiliar with our methods and could bring a fresh mind to bear on their examination, the advantage will be all the greater. The need for such an agency is coming to be recognised in some of the most advanced countries and it seems to me that it is time for us to make a beginning in this direction.

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